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CURRENT EVENTS

AN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, INDIAN TER.,
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.



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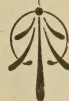
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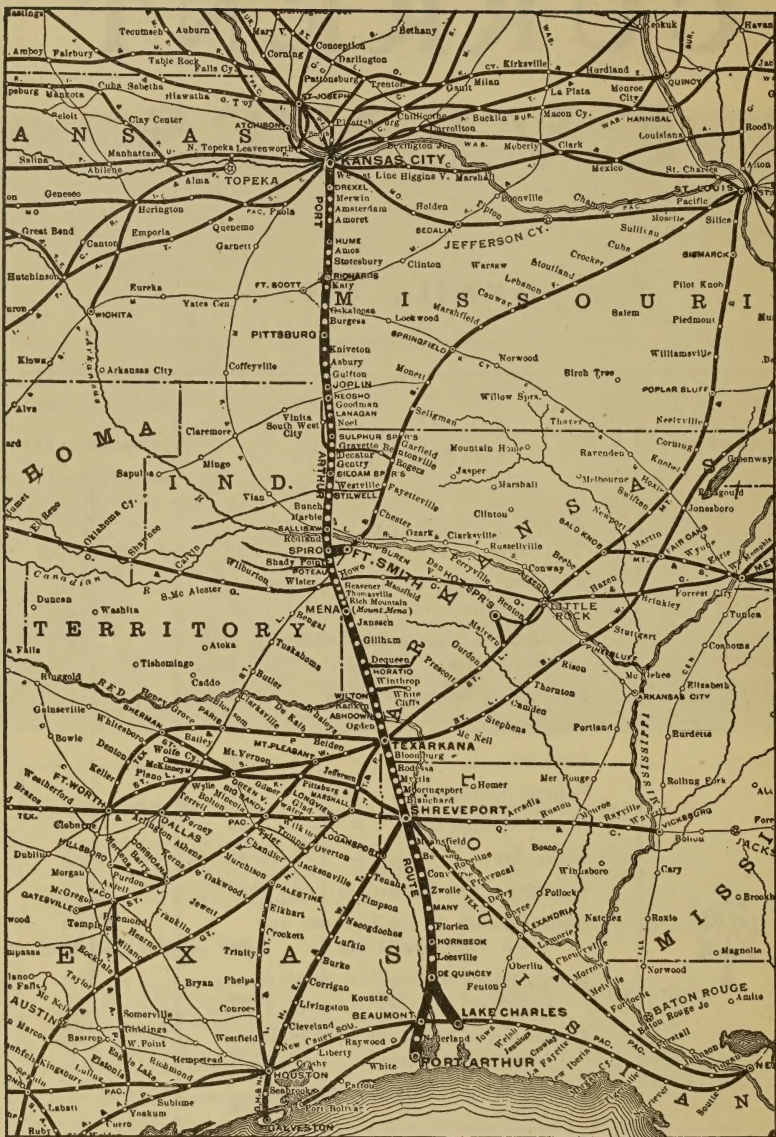
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MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Annual Chautauqua at Siloam Springs, Ark.

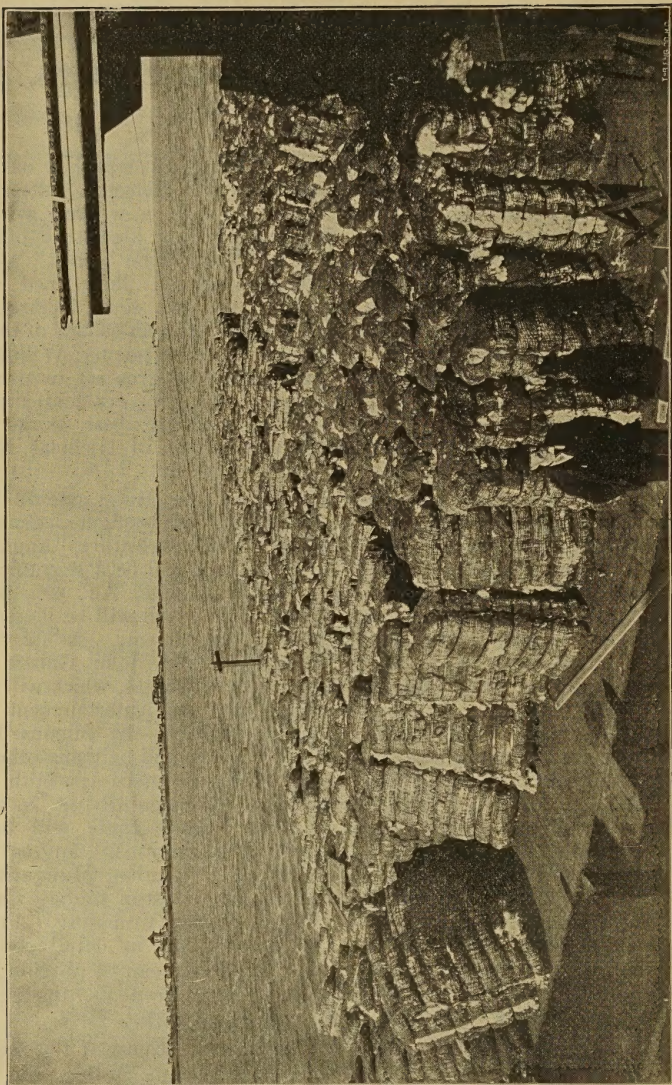
The Assembly Association of Arkansas has recently secured possession of the old Chautauqua grounds at Siloam Springs, and are now preparing to erect a large steel auditorium for the use of the annual Chautauqua, and will otherwise improve the grounds. The possession of this beautiful and valuable piece of property, firmly establishes the Chautauqua Assembly in Siloam Springs and the development on a larger scale each year is now practicable.

The Chautauqua Assembly for 1907 will begin at Siloam Springs on July 10th. The attractions this year are numerous and among them are the following: The Innes Orchestral Band, better known as "Innes Famous Fifty," the largest and best orchestral band in America; Hon. W. J. Bryan, who will deliver his new lecture, "The Old World's Ways;" Senator R. M. La Follette of Wisconsin, the noted reform statesman, who will describe his bouts with the Octopus; Hon. C. B. Landis, one of the really great national orators, who will relate about a "Decade in Washington;" Mrs. LaSalle Corbett Pickett, widow of General Pickett, who will tell of "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and relate incidents of the Old South; Lieut. E. B. Baldwin, the famous arctic explorer, who will give an illustrated lecture on the search for the North Pole, also exhibiting many curios of the land of snow and ice; Montaville Flowers will deliver his famous "Ben Hur," the greatest lecture recital on the platform; Hon. Chester Holcombe, formerly U. S. Minister to China, and for twenty years connected with the U. S. Diplomatic staff, and author of many books on China and the Chinese question, will describe to us the "Real Chinaman;" D. V. Hazelette of the Panama Canal Commission will deliver an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, showing just

what is being accomplished on the big ditch; Walt Holcomb, the famous evangelist and co-worker with Sam Jones will relate about the other side of the "Real Sam Jones." Wallace Bruce Amsbury, the noted literary genius, will give some lecture recitals and some of his own ballads of the Bourbonais and other poems; William Sterling Battis, the greatest interpreter of Dickens, will give realistic impersonations of Dickens' best works in his dramatic recitals of Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, etc.

Maynard Lee Daggy, one of the most popular of the younger lecturers will deliver his newest lecture, "Anglo Saxon Grit." There will be a scientific lecture on Radium, Liquid Air, etc., by Prof. Patty, all of which will be illustrated by startling experiments. A nature study lecture by Prof. John Gilbert of the University of Illinois, which will be fully illustrated. An entertainment by E. Pauline Johnson, the famous Iroquois Indian poetess, and by many others, who have achieved successes both on the platform and in public life. In addition to Innes' Band, there will be other musical attractions, among them, Schildkret's famous Hungarian Orchestra, The Boston Ladies' Quartette and the Valley Company. Programs and information in detail concerning the Chautauqua can be obtained by addressing Mr. Fred W. Bartell at Siloam Springs, Ark.

The natural beauty of the scenery in and about Siloam Springs, the benefits obtained from the use of the waters of the springs are great attractions in themselves. The Chautauqua entertainments promised above will certainly tend to heighten the enjoyment of those who visit this famous resort for either pleasure or for health.



COTTON BALES ON SHREVEPORT WHARF.

Agricultural Resources of Northwest Louisiana and Shreveport.

In the year 1839 a handful of pioneers settled on the present site of Shreveport and in the adjacent country a few plantations were put under cultivation. The removal of the great Red River raft, an obstruction, one hundred and fifty miles or more in length, and composed of logs and driftwood, the accumulation of many centuries, made possible, the navigation of Red River as far as Jefferson, Texas. The Shreve Town Company was formed in 1836, and three years later the Town of Shreveport received its charter and elected its first mayor.

The agricultural development of the country adjacent to Shreveport began with the location of the town. In 1860, large plantations, on which cotton was grown as the staple crop, were numerous, and as early as 1854, the cotton receipts amounted to 40,000 bales. It has been the principal money crop ever since, but for home consumption, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, the various forage plants and grasses, fruits and vegetables were extensively grown. Food products and forage were easily and cheaply produced, and with the exception of teas, coffee and a few other necessities, the plantations were practically self-sustaining.

The country within a radius of 100 miles of Shreveport is one of tremendous possibilities. Within easy reach of the city are some of finest hardwoods, several thousand square miles of long leaf and short leaf yellow pine, the richest cotton, corn and sugar and forage lands to be found anywhere and the greatest opportunities for developing a great fruit and truck growing industry. At the present time, the production of cotton is the principal source of revenue. The quantity of cotton handled annually in Shreveport, varies between 312,000 and 350,000 bales. Within a radius of 100 miles of Shreveport, there were produced in 1901 in Louisiana, 216,423 bales; in Arkansas, 72,511 bales; in Texas, 192,393 bales and in Choctaw Nation, I. T., 62,332 bales, a total of 543,000 bales.

This cotton output is rapidly increasing with the settlement of the country, and while Shreveport cannot expect to handle all of the crop produced, its business in this line will probably be doubled in a decade. Figuring the average value of a bale of cotton at \$50, the handling of 312,000 bales means a business of \$15,600,000.

The topographical features of the country convenient to Shreveport present a rare combination of rolling hills and creek bottoms, wide valleys bordering on navigable rivers and bayous and great stretches of almost level alluvial lands. The hills are gently undulating and present no obstacles to cultivation. They afford a variety of soils that offer ideal conditions for the small farmer, fruit and truck grower and stock raiser.

The climatic conditions leave little to be wished for. There is little or no real wintry weather; excepting the occasional rainy days, there is scarcely a day in the year in which a man could not labor in the open air. The heat of the summer is tempered by the breezes which blow from the Gulf, and in the open fields and in the shade of the trees the domestic animals find comfort and good living with little exertion. There are more days of sunshine in the course of a year than even Italy can boast of, and blizzards and cyclonic disturbances are among the things that are not. General health in Northwest Louisiana is good and in Shreveport it is exceptionally good. Many of the fatal diseases, common to the more rigorous northern climates are absent and others are milder in their effects.

As stated above, the production of cotton has been for years the engrossing pursuit of the larger part of Louisiana's population. The profits in the business varies from year to year as with other crops. The possibilities in cotton raising are shown in the following statements, which can be duplicated almost any year in many parts of the state. Mr. H. P. Fisher, of Keachi, La., purchased

760 acres of hill land for \$2,000, payable in three installments, bearing 8 per cent interest. Mr. Fisher's crop for the first season was 120 bales of cotton, valued at \$6,000, and 800 bushels of corn of a value of \$480, total, \$6,480. He worked his labor under the half crop system, which made a profit to Mr. Fisher of \$3,240. He had purchased the land without capital, and produced of cotton in one season three times the value of the farm. The yield of cotton depends much upon the cultivation it receives. On the rich Red River bottom lands crops of four bales to the acre have been recorded, though one bale is a good average for bottom lands. Three-fifths of a bale is considered a good crop on the uplands. Cotton lands throughout show an annual increase in value of 8 per cent, or 48 per cent cash in the last six years, without regard to the yield obtained from the lands. Such lands can be had at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and as high as \$65 per acre in the Red River bottoms. A much larger cash return is received than from lands in the northern states that sell for \$100 to \$150 per acre.

The lack of transportation facilities necessarily made the not easily perishable cotton crop the preferred crop. The now ample railway facilities, assuring cheap, quick and economical transportation have made possible great developments in other lines. Agricultural experiment stations have been established; farmers' institutes have been organized and everything has been done to encourage diversified farming, truck growing, fruit growing, and high grade live stock of various kinds has been introduced in great numbers. The progress made along these lines, even in a short time, has been marvelous. In addition to the field crops common to the states of the temperate zone, including corn and grain, all varieties of sorghum, broom corn, root crops, etc. Northwest Louisiana produces cotton, ribbon cane, etc., and in truck farming it can mature crops from two to six weeks in advance of the Middle, Northern and Northwestern States.

Ordinary field corn varies in yield from 30 bushels to 75 bushels to the acre, though 100 bushels and more are sometimes produced. The larger crop is the

bottom land product. On the hill land the average crop is smaller, except where fertilized. Under fertilization the uplands yield corn as bountifully as do the bottom lands. Corn and cotton on the uplands grown in rotation with alfalfa should produce excellent crops. Cotton crops have been doubled and trebled in this way. The cultivation of alfalfa is a new development in Louisiana. This remarkable forage plant is at home on the alluvial lands and its successful cultivation on the bottom lands presupposes its ability to grow elsewhere on favorable soils, as the climatic conditions are very favorable. It should grow equally well on the hill lands. Where cultivated it yields from two to five tons per acre, and alfalfa hay sells readily for \$10 to \$15 per ton. The Baton Rouge, La., Experiment Station reports an income per acre of \$80 for alfalfa. Mr. J. P. Ives of Des Arc, near Shreveport, has harvested six crops of alfalfa, averaging three-fourths of a ton per acre each, total four and one-half tons per acre in one season. He sold his hay at home for \$15 per ton. His farm is worth about \$40 per acre, but his crop for one year was worth \$27.50 in excess of the value of the land.

There is not a better forage or fertilizing crop than peas. When threshed and put on the market, they sell readily at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel, and from fifty to sixty bushels are grown to the acre.

Oats are grown very successfully, although they are cut for hay only. They yield about two tons per acre. They are sown in the fall, generally in September or October, and are pastured during the winter months. By the first of March the cattle are taken off to allow the crop to mature, which it does by May or June. The crop is mown while the grain is still in the dough. Though seldom threshed in Louisiana, an oat crop will yield from 35 to 40 bushels of grain to the acre. Rye and wheat are also sown for winter pasturage. Wheat can be and has been successfully grown for milling purposes and such was the custom in the earlier days of Louisiana, but owing to the absence of modern mills but little is done nowadays to insure a large production of this grain.

The natural grasses are more or less valuable for stock raising, the carpet grass being considered the best. It will grow anywhere and is an excellent pasture grass. Bermuda grass, originally introduced from elsewhere, is a complete food, chemically considered containing all the nutriment required for building bone and flesh much the same as blue grass. It will stand any amount of trampling without being injured, and the shorter it is pastured the better. It grows almost anywhere and is easily set for pastures, crowding out all other grasses in a few months. On an average soil during a fair season it will easily maintain one cow per acre. Bermuda grass alone will fatten cattle sufficiently to meet the requirements of the butcher. In Louisiana this grass will be good for pasture fully eight months in the year and sometimes lasts from April to the following January. Other forage grasses, the various sorghums, broom corn, peanut hay and the various clovers yield well, but owing to the abundance of native grasses are not grown as extensively as in northern latitudes.

More or less tobacco has been grown in Louisiana for the better part of a century, but within the past few years it has been demonstrated, that the several hill parishes near Shreveport and several counties in Texas can and do produce the finest cigar filler and wrapper in the United States. Some of the very finest tobacco was grown near Shreveport. Mr. H. S. Elder, who is a manufacturer as well as a grower of tobacco, is authority for the statement that Cuban tobacco grown without a shade will net from \$85 to \$150 per acre profit; and that all Cuban seed grown under a shade will yield a net profit of from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. It will thus be seen that in order to raise tobacco most successfully, a canvass shed must be erected, enabling the grower to raise from 400 to 600 pounds more than he otherwise could. Quite a number of farmers are raising tobacco in the vicinity of Shreveport. Mr. W. J. Dyer, of this place, has raised sixteen crops of tobacco in Missouri and is now engaged in the business near Shreveport. Experts say that Louisiana is superior for tobacco growing to Florida or Connecticut, and in every respect as good as Vuelta Abajo in Cuba. The red

lands are best adapted to tobacco. They consist of a heavy rich red or chocolate loam. This soil is underlaid by a stiff red clay, which in many places grades imperceptibly into weathered green sand marl.

The commercial production of fruit and truck has been developed greatly in Louisiana during the last six or seven years. Half a dozen stations on the Kansas City Southern Railway ship early potatoes, which reach the northern markets about the beginning of May and in June. Peaches, pears, figs, grapes, early apples, strawberries, blackberries and dewberries are being cultivated with pronounced success and larger orchards and vineyards are being planted each year. The average prices obtained for peaches is from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bushel and growers have made as high as \$400 an acre. Two hundred bushels of pears per acre are produced, selling ordinarily at fifty cents per bushel. Most varieties of berries grow wild in great profusion and the domestic varieties yield handsome financial returns. Mr. A. K. Klingman, of Keithville, La., during the season of 1904 shipped all his peach crop in refrigerator cars northward and received as much as \$4 per bushel for the best of his crop. Mr. B. W. Marston, of East Point, shipped three carloads of peaches from 300 peach trees planted in 1899. Mr. Frank Leckle, of Shreveport, sold \$1,100 worth of pears from his 5-acre orchard. One farmer at Jewella sold in Shreveport his cabbage crop from two acres, which netted him \$560. The Standard Orchard Company, of Scottsville, Tex., during 1903, raised and shipped 55 cars of melons, which were grown between the trees in their young orchard, paying entirely for the 200 acres of land. Okra, egg plant, rhubarb, onions, cabbage, cantaloupes, etc., can be successfully grown at any of the stations on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway in Louisiana.

Stock raising as a special business was not carried on in Louisiana until within the last ten years. Farm stock and milch cattle, inferior breeds of hogs and of sheep were, however, quite common. So little attention was given to the raising of cattle that, like the famous Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "they just growed," without any special care on

part of the owner. The milch cattle, of course, were regularly fed to induce them to come home at the proper time and be milked. The breed of sheep raised, as a rule, was more ornamental than useful, and the greatest virtue possessed by the native hogs—which sought their living in the mast of the forest—was their ability to outrun the darky who wanted pork.

Several difficulties in connection with profitably raising and acclimating northern bred stock had to be considered, studied and overcome. At the experiment stations, the problem of acclimating cattle brought from north of the quarantine line has been practically solved by immunization through artificial inoculation.

Pure bred northern cattle and also other improved stock for breeding purposes have been introduced all over the South, West Louisiana included. Wherever an earnest and well directed effort was made, success has always attended the venture.

At the Baton Rouge Experiment Station it was conclusively proven that northern steers can be imported, immunized, kept on pasture and finally fed off on Louisiana products, without the use of corn, and top with them the Chicago market by forty cents per hundred. Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports on the experiment as follows:

"The whole South is to be congratulated on the results of a steer-feeding experiment, just completed by Professor Dodson, of the Louisiana Experiment Station. He fed a bunch of well bred steers obtained from Illinois and rendered immune against Texas fever by vaccination, keeping them on the experiment farm over two years. During this period they were part of the time on pastures badly infested with ticks, in order to test the effect of the ticks on cattle under such conditions. The writer has always maintained that the South would some day lead the North in the production of beef cattle, because it could grow more feed to the acre and more kinds of feed that are valuable for beef production. The one thing needed to make this argument effective was to have a carload of southern fed steers top the Chicago market. This has now been

done, for the carload of steers sent by Professor Dodson sold for forty cents a hundred more than any other carload of cattle sold that day, and within ten cents of the highest price paid for any cattle during the previous week. Hereafter there is no excuse for saying that market toppers cannot be produced in the South. I cannot regard this steer feeding experiment as less than epoch making for the agriculture of the cotton states. It demonstrates all that is needed is well bred beef cattle to make the South a strong competitor with the North in beef production.

In the matter of production of food-stuffs needed for the raising of horses, mules, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, there is practically no limit. The bill of fare is a long one. Alfalfa may be pastured all winter through. In the vicinity of Shreveport there are about 5,000 acres of this most valuable forage plant. Japan clover (*lespediza striata*) grows luxuriantly as a volunteer crop in the hill and bottom lands alike, furnishing excellent hay and fine grazing. For permanent pasture, from April 1st until late in the fall Bermuda grass furnishes a pasture which cannot be surpassed. It stands an unlimited amount of tramping, and is essentially a sun plant. All kinds of stock delight in it and it produces the best of flesh in all animals. Oats or rye may be sown from September until late in February, the earlier planting furnishing splendid winter pasture, and after the stock is taken off in the spring, when the native grasses have put out, yields a ton and a half to two tons of the finest hay per acre, harvested from May 15th to June 1st.

Forty bushels of corn can be grown to the acre by giving the crop three or four plowings during the season or putting as much work into the crop as the average northern farmer does. Crimson clover grows to perfection, and the greatest of all forage plants, alfalfa yields from four to six cuttings per acre on the bottom lands. It is green the whole year round, with an occasional destruction of all the tops by frost, which does not always put in its appearance. Louisiana is also the country of the cow pea, all the varieties doing well, and the trailing ones making tremendous vines.

All sorghums, saccharine and non-saccharine, flourish from April 1st until the frost kills them. Sorghum poisoning is unknown in Louisiana. It has been pastured in all its stages of growth, green, dry and when frost bitten, without evil results.

In addition to these forages there is an abundance of valuable feed concentrates in the by-products of the cotton seed oil mills of Northern Louisiana and the sugar and rice mills in the southern part. Enough cotton seed meal, hulls and cake are produced in Shreveport alone to fatten 100,000 steers and leave plenty of meal for export to the Northern States and Europe, and in addition to this there is available an enormous output of rice bran and polish, most of which now goes to Europe.

Molasses, cotton seed meal and rice bran have recently been very successfully employed in preparing a balanced ration for mules and horses, thereby lowering the cost of feeding of this work stock to one-half of its former cost.

The silo, filled with a variety of plants, is as much of a success in Louisiana as it is in Wisconsin, with the additional advantage that larger silage crops per acre can be grown in Louisiana and at a smaller cost than anywhere else in the country.

High-grade hogs are now quite numerous in all parts of the state and in the hill parishes like Vernon and Sabine are great flocks of sheep which prosper in the pine forests and cut-over lands of that section; in fact, the wool shipments are beginning to form quite an item of revenue.

It is not any more too hot here in Louisiana for the raising and feeding of stock than it is too cold in Iowa or Kansas or Canada for the same pursuit. If it is at times rather cold in northern countries for stock to do well they know how to provide against the excessive cold by the building of substantial barns. So in turn, if it is at times too hot in summer in Louisiana for stock to do its best we ought to be equal to the emergency by providing cheap sheds where the cattle can find shelter, or what is still cheaper, give them a chance to hide in the thicketts, or woods, to be seen here everywhere.

Of the city of Shreveport but little need be said. It is a modern up-to-date city of 35,000 inhabitants, completely paved and provided with the most complete sewage system in the South. Its school system is perfect and ample for a larger population. Its municipal and public buildings are handsome and modern in every detail. It has a good water supply system, is electrically lighted, has natural gas in every house and is provided with a very good electric street car system. The gross annual business of Shreveport amounts to \$35,000,000.

During the first thirty years of the city's life the growth was slow. The census of 1860, shows a population of 3,000 and that of 1870 only 1,600 more. In 1880, the population had increased to 8,000. The active growth of the city began with the construction of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railway in 1869 and was increased from time to time as the Texas & Pacific, the Houston East & West Texas, the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern, the Iron Mountain, the Cotton Belt and the Kansas City Southern railways were built. Up to 1856, Red River, was the only channel of trade and communication between Shreveport and New Orleans. Shreveport being the head of navigation for large boats, handled nearly all the traffic of Northern Texas, Southwestern Arkansas, the Southern Indian Territory and a part of Mexico. Small boats carried on a lucrative business between Jefferson, Texas, Fulton, Garland, Ark., and the mouth of the Kiamichi River in the Indian Territory. With the advent of the railways most of this trade was lost, but through the growth of the country, the river traffic has to some extent revived. The receipts of cotton by river vary annually between 5,000 and 10,000 bales, and large quantities of live stock, hides, skins, lumber, sawlogs, staves, etc., are transported by water. The aggregate value, annually between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, is only a very small part of the commodities transported in and out of Shreveport.

Its growth is a steady one from year to year. During 1906 there were erected in Shreveport eighty-nine new dwellings costing \$124,600, seven new business buildings costing \$154,000, one new

school building, cost \$27,000, two new churches, cost \$52,000; one hotel, cost \$40,000; two new warehouses, cost \$30,000; four miles new sewage, cost \$30,000; three miles of new street paving, cost \$75,000; two miles of sidewalk, cost \$20,000; thirty-six miles of gas pipes, cost \$70,000; three miles of new street car lines, cost \$30,000; a new opera house, cost \$75,000; a new bank building, cost \$150,000; a new steam laundry,

cost \$10,000; a new foundry, cost \$10,000, and new boiler works, cost \$40,000.

The banking capital of Shreveport is \$1,173,551 and the average daily deposits \$5,000,000. The city tax rate is 18.375 mills with assessments at one-third value. The city debt is \$377,000, less \$50,000 sinking fund. \$200,000 of this just voted for street paving. Average rainfall 45.92 inches, average temperature for 33 years 66 degrees.

An Affair of State and a Razorback Hog.

By F. E. Roesler.

The following story, historically true, relates to an occurrence which happened in the early days of the Texan Republic. Shortly after its organization, being in need of funds, the seat of government then being at Washington, Texas, it was found expedient, by the Fathers of the New Republic, to borrow some three million dollars from his majesty, the King of France. Negotiations for the loan had been pending for some time and his majesty had sent his Minister Plenipotentiary to examine the resources of the new republic and to complete the negotiations. Every detail had been worked out to a successful conclusion, when a trivial incident made the whole transaction null, void and of no effect, and all this came about in the manner here related:

It appears that the French Minister, lived in gorgeous style, maintained a large establishment, and had a large number of liveried servants, among whom were a gardner and another man in care of the Minister's horses. The Minister had purchased a large supply of corn at fancy prices for the use of his horses and had not intended to feed all the other livestock in the adjacent country.

On the farm adjoining the French Legation, lived Mr. Bullock, a husky, wiry, weather-beaten Texan, who had been with Houston at San Jacinto and in other campaigns leading to Texan independence. Among his livestock were some native Texas razorback hogs, animals described as follows, by early

writers of the Republic: "It is always hungry, and weighs about twenty-four pounds dressed with its head on and about ten pounds with its head off. It can squeeze through a picket fence, jump a rail fence, climb a tree like a parrot, outrun a greyhound and live on grass roots and rabbit tracks. It hasn't much tail or bristle, but plenty of gall. It can lick a wolf or a bear in a fair fight. It is sometimes called a hazel-splitter, but it is popularly called a razorback because it is shaped like a sunfish on four spindling legs. In hunting a razorback it is always shot at sideways, for there is not a ghost of a show to hit it otherwise, any more than to shoot at a split shingle. It can drink milk out of a quart jar on account of its long thin head, and has other virtues too numerous to mention."

Mr. Bullock's razorbacks very soon discovered the Minister's corn supply, and spent most of their time among the corn sacks to the grief and worry of the hostler. After numerous attempts to drive the artful dodgers out, and after exhausting his stock of French expletives and his breath, he finally cornered one and killed it with an ax. Mr. Bullock who had been an interested spectator immediately called on the hostler for an explanation. The hostler with the usual French vivacity and gesticulations, proceeded to explain the nature of the occurrence, but Mr. Bullock, not being well versed in Parisian French, and having some doubt as to the mean-

ing of the gesticulations, promptly sailed into the servant of his majesty, the King of France and gave him an unmerciful thrashing. The minister plenipotentiary, hearing the disturbance in his back yard, rushed out to assist his servant, and narrowly escaped a similar experience at the hands of the now enraged Mr. Bullock.

The killing of a razorback hog and the thrashing of a servant in the livery of the King of France, instantly became a matter of international interest. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of France promptly filed complaint with the Department of State of the Republic of Texas, to the effect that the representative of the King of France had been grossly insulted by a citizen of the Republic of Texas, named "Bullox," and that a servant in the livery of the King of France had been outrageously assaulted. The Government of the Republic of Texas,

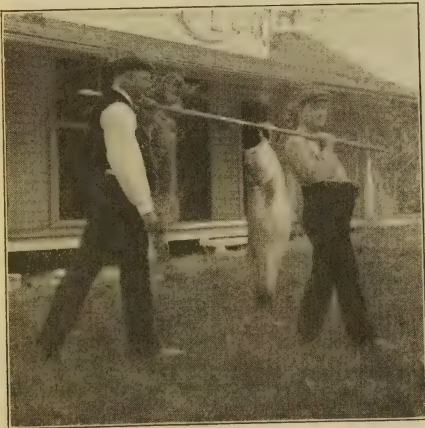
through its attorney-general, arraigned Mr. Bullock before a justice of the peace and a jury, where Mr. Bullock declared very emphatically that if any more of his hogs were killed, he would thrash the whole embassy. Mr. Bullock was fined one dollar and a half for assault and battery.

The French Minister, highly incensed, appealed from this judgment, but obtained no satisfaction, as no Texas jury could see the difference between warming a Frenchman's hide or dusting his uniform. The obtuseness of the jury grated on the Minister's nerves and he finally advised his master, his majesty, the King of France, not to make the loan, bundled up his belongings and returned to Paris with his servants.

Mr. Bullock's razorback had cost the new Republic of Texas the loan of three million dollars. A few years later Texas became one of the United States and ample funds were provided from other sources.

For the Hot Summer Months.

The season of the brazen skies and sultry nights is coming on apace, and in another month the flies, the mosquitoes, the summer maladies of the small fry about the house in the big city will be more or less in evidence. The man on



AT NOEL, MISSOURI.

the farm can escape much of the heat, so distressing in the cities, but for the town dweller there is no cool spot save that he goes to the country to find it. If he goes at all, he should go where the conditions are most favorable, and if he'll take our word for it, he will find in the Ozark Mountain region the ideal conditions. The altitudes are from 1000 to 1,600 feet above the sea level, the country air is as pure as can be, the climate moderately cool, the water is the softest, purest freestone, gushing from a thousand springs and the enjoyment of an outdoor life is assured at a very moderate cost. The accommodations are, as a rule, good and there is an abundance of fresh eggs, good rich milk and fine butter, and no end of ripe fruits and berries. These can be had at a very moderate cost and as a lagniappe the visitor can indulge in fine scenery and glorious sunsets, or go boating, bathing, fishing along the streams or lakes or go driving or riding through the miles of orchards, gardens and berry patches.

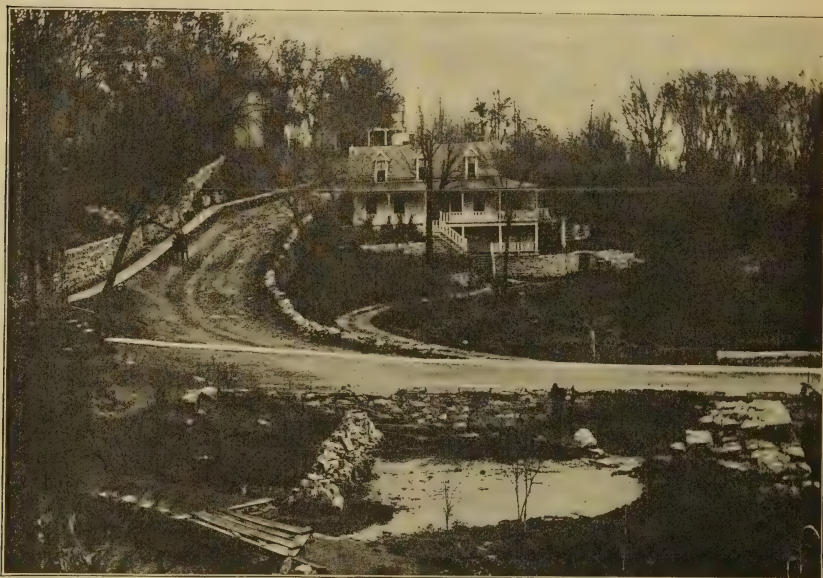


A STREET SCENE IN NEOSHO, MO.

Neosho, Mo.

Neosho, one of the most beautiful little cities in Missouri has about 3,500 people and is 1,100 feet above sea level. It has several flowing wells of sulphur, magnesia and lithia water, which are noted for their curative properties and

are highly recommended in the treatment of rheumatism, kidney troubles, skin and blood diseases. Immense springs of the purest freestone water furnish the supply consumed in the city. The medicinal wells are supplied with



VIEW AT BIG SPRINGS, NEOSHO, MO.

bathing rooms, etc. The National Fish Hatchery, covering fifteen acres of ground, is open to the public at all times, and the natural scenery in and about Neosho is charming in many ways. Information concerning Neosho and its accommodations may be obtained by writing to Lee D. Bell, Secretary Commercial Club, Neosho, Missouri.



SHOAL CREEK NEAR NEOSHO, MISSOURI

Noel, Missouri.

Noel, Missouri, has been for many years the favorite resort for those who delight in fishing. Elk River, Sugar Creek and Indian Creek at Noel, Lanagan and Pineville abound in large and small mouth bass, perch goggle-eyes, croppies, rock bass, log perch, red-eye, sunfish, several kinds of catfish and other varieties. Carp, buffalo, suckers, eels, are sometimes caught in the same streams, though they are noted for their game fishes. Good fishing is also found

in Spring River at Neosho, Mo., in Spavinaw Creek near Gravette, Arkansas, in Illinois River near Siloam Springs, in Flint Creek and Osage River near Gentry, in Barron Fork near Westville, and in Sallisaw Creek near Marble City, I. T. Near Mena and De Queen, Ark., in the Cossatot and Rolling Fork Rivers, and numerous other streams, game fishes of all sorts, including bass and jack salmon, are very abundant.



AVERY'S BLUFF NEAR NOEL, MISSOURI.



SPRINGS IN EDSON PARK, SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.

Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.

This, one of the most delightful health and pleasure resorts of Arkansas, is situated in the northwest corner of this state, about two miles south of the Missouri state line and about equally distant from the Indian Territory. Its altitude at the railroad track is 905 feet above sea level, but part of the residence portion on the adjacent surrounding hills is from one hundred to two hundred feet higher. The present permanent population is about six hundred, but is largely increased during the summer months, being visited by hundreds of health and pleasure seekers on account of the benefits to be obtained from the use of the waters of the several sulphur springs. The adjacent country, though somewhat hilly, is being rapidly settled by thrifty farmers, truck and fruit growers and a large business is annually done in the shipment of apples, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, poultry, eggs and fine live stock.

The town of Sulphur Springs consists of a large beautiful park of about fifty acres, fronting on which are the summer cottages, hotels, stores, restaurants, etc. Near the center of the park are the sulphur springs, and along the eastern edge at the foot of a great bluff are other fine springs and Butler Creek, a clear, sparkling mountain stream, running over clean gravel and carrying a considerable flow of water. A fine rock dam

has been built across the stream, creating a charming clear lake half a mile long and affording fine boating, fishing and bathing. On Butler Creek, above



NITER SPRINGS, AT SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.

and below the lake are numerous swimming holes, which are also stocked with game fish.

High wooded hills entirely surround the town, and from the tops of these most magnificent views, extending over many miles of country, may be had. The diversity of the surrounding landscape is such as to keep the sight-seer busy for the greater part of his time. There are numerous fine drives in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. From Sul-



NEW LAKE AT SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.

phur Springs, Ark., to Noel, Mo., a good hard gravel road follows Butler Creek, along which are some of the highest perpendicular limestone cliffs in the state. Butler Bluffs, on the Noel rock road, over 250 feet above the creek bed, a solid wall of white limestone, perfectly perpendicular, is a landmark visible for many miles. At the bottom of this bluff is the opening to an immense cave, having numerous caverns and narrow passages branching out in all directions.

No explorations have been made further than a quarter of a mile, though the underground passages are thought to extend for several miles. An outward

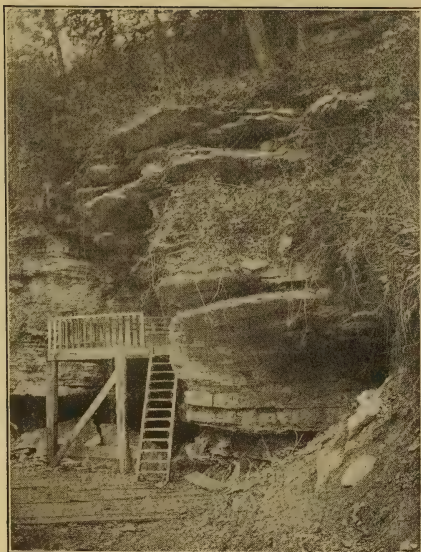
draft of cool air, forty to fifty degrees in temperature is present at all times.

At Sulphur Sprngs there is plenty of hill climbing for those who enjoy that sort of thing, and large caves are numerous near the town. There are four or five different kinds of sulphur waters at the Springs, and the purest, softest mountain water in the greatest abundance everywhere else in the neighborhood. Splendid bathing pools are found in a dozen places in water as clear as crystal and of moderate depth. One can have a disconsolate stomach put in working order at the Sulphur Springs, get up an appetite worth having and

satisfy it. The morning walks will lead one over the hills, through the orchards, truck gardens, berry patches, past many a charming fern grown nook, and bring a relish that makes one glad he is alive. The road from Sulphur Springs south to Gravette also presents many attractions, and the bluffs and pools along Spavinaw creek are worthy of a



"WHEN THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY."



ENTRANCE TO CAVE AT SULPHUR SPRINGS.

visit, if one be provided with fishing rod, hooks, bait, a camera and a bathing suit.

The principal attractions of Sulphur Springs will always be the benefits which may be obtained through the use of the waters incident to the locality.

THE CHALYBEATE OR IRON SPRING

Carrying carbonate of lime, magnesia, carbonic acid, soda and iron. The waters are credited with being highly beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and in cases of general debility. They are much used where a tonic is needed.

THE SALINE SPRING

Carries in solution and suspense, sulphate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, bi-carbonate of magnesia, salts of lithia, stronthia, iron and carbonic acid gas. The waters are credited with very favorable action in cases of stomach trouble, catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism.

THE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Contain a large per centage of sulphuretted hydrogen, together with magnesia, iron and sulphate of lime, and are used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora, malaria, rheumatism, gout, kidney disorders, etc.

The present hotel accommodations at Sulphur Springs are sufficient for 250 guests, but will be greatly enlarged during the present year. Rates vary from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week; the transient rates being \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Mr. E. Bee Guthrey, Sulphur Springs, Ark., will furnish any desired information.



TWIN SPRINGS AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.



IN THE PARK AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Siloam Springs, in Benton County, is a picturesque little city of four thousand inhabitants and lies at an altitude of 1,163 feet above sea level. It is the center of a great fruit shipping region, a section famous all over Uncle Sam's domain for its big red apples, luscious peaches, fine strawberries, raspberries and poultry.

To newcomers the town is very interesting, both as a probable place for

a prospective home, as well as for a pleasant temporary abiding place. Siloam Springs is an attractive little city from every point of view, and one might travel many miles and not find anything to compare with it in this respect. Running through the center of the town and separating the greater part of the residence portion from the business portion is Sager Creek, a small stream fed by numerous sparkling springs. This creek



BATHING IN SILOAM SPRINGS LAKE.



STREET SCENE, SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

is crossed by several bridges, and in one place a dam has been built across it, forming a small lake good for boating and bathing, and on its north bank is a small park in which fruit growers' fairs, public meetings, etc., are held. The west and south banks of the creek are a hundred or more feet higher than the north bank and on this elevation hundreds of fine dwellings have been built. During the spring and summer season, when the trees are in foliage, only a glimpse of the houses in town can be obtained, for the reason that the whole townsite is virtually a large park with a thousand or more fine buildings standing in it. The scenery in and about Siloam Springs is attractive in many ways, but its chief attraction is the abundance and purity of the waters of the numerous springs in and about town. There are about twenty springs within the town, of which Twin Springs, Siloam Springs and Seven Springs are esteemed as the most valuable. The water of the Siloam Springs is apparently a pure, cold, freestone water, but there are claimed for it, and numerously certified to, many permanent cures of chronic troubles, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, and liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous

prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, hay fever, etc. The analysis of these waters does not show any mineral or organic ingredients and they are remarkable rather for their purity than for other reasons.

This water has been shipped in large quantities to private families, hotels, hospitals in Texas, Louisiana, Indian

Territory, Eastern Arkansas, Northern Missouri and Kansas, by the Siloam Springs Water Company who have recently greatly enlarged their facilities for supplying the general public. This water is bottled in various ways and can be supplied all the year round at any point where desired.



ILLINOIS RIVER PRODUCTS.



SOME MONEY MAKERS AT SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

The principal sources of income for Siloam Springs are general farming, the raising of high grade live stock, particularly horses and mules, apple, peach and berry growing, poultry, eggs and products of local manufacture.

Among the summer attractions will be the annual Chautauqua, which will open July 10, 1907.

The visitor at Siloam Springs has within reach a number of highly attractive places. The Illinois River, some five miles south, affords some of the most beautiful river scenery to be found in the country. A series of bluffs and steep hills form one bank of the river for many miles. The fresh bracing atmosphere is no clearer than the water in this stream. Rapids and deep pools follow in quick succession—and even a lazy man can catch fish.

Seven miles west of Siloam Springs in the Indian Territory, are the Dripping Springs. Driving out from the city through the woods all the way, a level rock ledge is reached, and here the team or tally-ho is hitched. A short walk will bring the visitor to the edge of a cliff, one hundred or more feet high. A winding path leads to the bottom, surrounded on three sides by perpendicular walls, the climbing of which would constitute a neck breaking venture. From the face of the cliff, sixty or seventy feet up, a

stream of pure water gushes from a cavern and flows over a ledge, falling and spreading until it reaches as a mist the pool sixty or seventy feet below. Back, behind this waterfall, is a grotto, where one can sit and rest and watch the rainbows when the sun shines upon the falling mist, or looking through the veil of water, watch the riffles and rills as they form little rivulets and rush on to meet the pool. They say that a dinner tastes better in that grotto than in the best hotel that was ever built.

East of Siloam are hundreds of fine fruit farms with rural homes and gardens. To the young man driving with his best girl through the thousands of flowering trees and the berry patches in full bloom, the landscape becomes enchanting—from a sentimental point of view. Later on, when the thousands of berry pickers cover the fields and hundreds of wagons roll to town, the landscape is also enchanting—from a financial point of view.

The hotel accommodations of Siloam Springs are good and have been enlarged during the past year. The Morris Hotel, the largest in the place, is equipped more particularly for commercial travelers, but can accommodate some summer visitors, Mr. John P. Paul, proprietor. The Ewing House, Commercial Hotel and Cottage Hotel have about

twenty-five comfortable rooms each. The rates, per day, vary from \$1 to \$2. Arrangements for the week or month can be made with these and other hotels and

private houses by addressing Mr. W. T. LaFollette, Cashier State Bank, or by addressing the "Ten Thousand Club," Siloam Springs, Ark.

Mena, Arkansas.

The City of Mena, altitude 1,250 feet above sea level, population 6,500, is a very popular resort for summer visitors from Louisiana and Texas, as well as for winter tourists from the northern states. Its high altitude makes it a very desirable abiding place in summer, and it is far enough south and has the requisite climate to be a most pleasant place to stay in during the winter months. For the accommodation of visitors it has several hotels, and accommodations can also be had in private houses.

The city is well located on the western slope of the Ozark Mountains, surrounded on all sides by hills three or four hundred feet high, and wooded to their tops. The mountain breezes are crisp, pure and invigorating. At night, all year round, the temperature is cool enough to make a blanket desirable. The mean annual temperature is about 59 to 61 degrees. All the rivers of Polk County, and there are a dozen of them, have their sources in the county. They are formed by thousands of springs of soft, cold water, which issue from the mountain sides and are rapidly flowing streams. There are no stagnant waters to breed malaria or mosquitoes anywhere in the county. Three miles south of Mena are the famous Bethesda Springs, fifty-three in number and known for half a century as highly curative. At these springs is a completely furnished hotel, to accommodate the hundreds of people who come there every year. These and other springs have great reputations for the cure of scrofula, skin diseases, stomach

troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism and disorders of the blood.

The drives round about Mena are among the most attractive in the state from a scenic point of view. One of these leads southeasterly from Mena over good gravel roads to Dallas, the former county seat of Polk County, situated in a beautiful valley. The Standing Rock Road leads through twelve miles of rolling timber country, interspersed with farms, orchards and stock ranches, some of these old in years, and others but recent clearings in the forest.

At Standing Rock, a wall of white rock a yard wide, extending vertically about one hundred and fifty feet, and covered with trailing vines, in an excellent swimming pool, surrounded by some of the finest scenery to be found anywhere. Almost within the limits of Mena, is a drive along the highlands surrounding the town. It follows the contour of the hills and brings into view every part of Mena, lying from 160 to 200 feet lower. Longer drives will bring the sight-seer to the falls of the Little Missouri River, the quarries at Slatington, with their almost perpendicular cable lines and the rocky bluffs of the numerous streams, nearly all of which are well stocked with black bass, jack salmon, crappie, perch and other game fish. These drives, through the cool, invigorating mountain air produce a prodigious appetite, and are greatly enjoyed by those who take them. For information address the Mena Commercial Club, or Geo. B. Dennis, Mena, Arkansas.

Initiating a New Lieutenant.

Most of the railway surveys made in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas in the seventies were accompanied by military escorts, as the Indians of the plains had a disagreeable habit of pouncing upon some detached surveying party and murdering them whenever they had an opportunity. The monotony of the surveyors camp on the Cimmaron was broken temporarily by the arrival of a young lieutenant, who was attached to the military escort accompanying it. The new arrival received his share of personal inspection and criticism, as do all strangers who come into camp. The object of the inspection never is aware of the attention he is receiving and—"where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Late in the evening, Pat Grogan, who drove a team of mules for the surveyors, and who had been a private soldier in the army, delivered to his compadres of the mule camp, a dissertation on young lieutenants. It was given in Pat's peculiar brogue and vernacular, but the surveyor who overheard it gives the story in plain English:

"As you all know, they open a box of new second lieutenants at West Point every year, and dump them into the various forts in the country. A new second lieutenant is a wonderful thing to behold. He usually arrives at the fort in brand new clothes and for the next six months there is hardly room on this earth for a brand new second lieutenant and anybody else.

"After you have watched one of these fellows for a month, it's no trouble to understand why it is the private soldier's greatest ambition in life, to take the conceit out of the youngster and keep clear of the guard-house at the same time.

"I have been through the war, and served five years after that in the—th, and I have figured it out that no man with any self respect can afford to serve in the army in time of peace. The army is very much like an old time cotton plantation, before the war: First, there is the cotton broker, who holds a

mortgage on the planter, the Big Ike, who owns the place, and a lot of Little Ikes who belong to the family; next, the superintendent, who draws his pay and his cussings from the Big Ike. When he feels sore he doesn't talk back, but takes it out of his foremen, the "poor whites," who don't talk back either, appreciating their own standing. It's a great comfort to have some one lower still in the scale who can't talk back, and so all of them take it out of the plantation nigger."

"In the army it is the same thing: A decent, manly boy is sent to West Point and is put in charge of half-grown cads, who teach him to kow-tow and buckle down to a lot of tin gods on wheels; his alleged superiors. What self-respect and manliness he has, is bullied out of him the first year. Three years more of kow-towing to the tin gods, a little mathematics and some drilling, and you have a second-lieutenant, not necessarily a gentleman. After the second year, he can take it out of the next batch of cadets. He can bully-rag them and they, being younger and weaker physically, will have to stand it. When he leaves West Point he has some very exaggerated ideas as to his own importance. When he isn't kow-towing to his superiors, he takes it out of the common soldiers, who can't talk back.

"That a man's a man, even though he is a soldier, no one ever learns at the Lieutenant Mill at West Point, and an act of congress can't make a gentleman with the good Lord and West Point against the proposition. Among the citizens a conceited bully or a cad, soon has the sawdust punched out of him, but the army regulations compel a salute where a thrashing is due, and so a sapheaded lieutenant can do many things that will make a hundred hands ache to take him by the neck and wring it and he still be utterly unaware of the fact. In his own estimation he is made of superior clay, but how some of his kind are esteemed by their men,

is not good for them to know. Like the fresh monk in the monastery, the new lieutenant gets a new name when he joins his regiment. It will be some time before he finds it out, and generally he is not pleased when he does.

"The particular lieutenant I have in mind may be a brigadier general now, but he was a wonderfully green and conceited one when he blew in at our post. He made the boys thoroughly tired at guard mount, and when they wanted to sleep after relief, he would persist in lining them up for an hour and instructing them in matters about which they were better posted than he was. His Christian name was Phillip and in twenty-four hours after his arrival, he was known as Flip all over the garrison. A day of two later, he took in the town near the post, and meeting three privates, who gave him a passing salute, he brought them to a halt and blandly informed them that he was entitled to a standing salute. Tim Kearney, hack driver, formerly soldier, addressed him from his hack and wanted to know whether he was anybody in particular, and another cabby promptly chipped in "of course he is—can't you see by them epilets that he is a major-general, sure enough?" This was extra rapid promotion, and the news of it reached the barracks sooner than did the lieutenant. The boys in the barracks dubbed him "Major-General Flip" for a day, and then the new honors degenerated to "Ginflip," and so remained, though the lieutenant was an ardent prohibitionist and never went near a sideboard.

When on police duty or construction work he was particularly offensive. Over-drilling the men in hot weather for the entertainment of silly giggling young women, keeping half a hundred men on a double-quick for twenty minutes and repeating the order several times because some silly goose asked him to "twot 'em some more," was one of his failings, and created in the breast of every man a burning desire to catch him alone and away from the garrison for just about ten minutes. There were a number of minor shortcomings that tended to make him unpopular among the men, but these might

have been forgiven in the course of time, for it is even possible for a lieutenant to grow wiser.

"The ethics of garrison life draw the line more distinctly between rank and file, than it is drawn between the whites and blacks in the Southern states, and according to the notions prevalent in the army, it is anything but creditable for either class to make or accept social visits from the other at any time.

"In an organization like an army, where one group of men must command, and another must implicitly obey, there cannot be in the nature of things any social intercourse between them. Each class has its code of ethics, which custom and experience have established, and stands on it firmly. Quick resentment will follow any attempt to evade the established rules.

"On his trip from West Point to the garrison, the lieutenant met on the Pullman car a good looking young lady, who had just graduated at some eastern boarding school. With the assurance that comes from new acquired gilt buttons and shoulder straps of minor degree, he made several attempts to scrape up an acquaintance, but was finally sent about his business. To their mutual surprise both left the train at the same railway station. The young woman was the daughter of a married private soldier, and was being educated by a well-to-do aunt, who had sent her for a short visit to her parents.

"Private Habbeker was not particularly pleased when he learned the details of his daughter's trip, and his wrath arose several hundred degrees, when several weeks later, the lieutenant's dog-robber (a masculine chamber-maid to a dissolute second lieutenant, not according to Webster), called at the married men's quarters, and left a scented billet doux for the daughter of the house.

"It was Habbeker's day for guard mount, and his repeated request to be placed on sentry post No. 5, attracted Corporal Murphy's attention. "Phat the devil do yez want to stand there for? Bedad, your'e at home five nights in the week and that ought to be enough for any dacint man." After sundry other remarks, somewhat forcibly expressed, and when Corporal Murphy had stopped to regain his

breath, Habbeker drew him aside and told him something. What it was nobody knows, but the corporal's last remark, as overheard, was "Lave that to me intoirly. Oi'll fix it all right, Oi will." In the distribution of sentry posts Habbeker got the one farthestest away from the married men's quarters."

"The greatest chucklehead in the company, a new recruit, was placed on post No. 5, and in addition to the ordinary countersign and general instructions, he was especially instructed as follows: "If you see a fire break out anywhere in the garrison, don't leave your post under any circumstances, but discharge your gun into the air. If you hear anyone calling fire, murder, or for help, or hear an unusual disturbance of any kind, discharge your gun and call for the corporal of the guard. You are not to leave your post under any circumstances, and if you fire your gun, shoot straight up, never at an angle." At supper time the corporal had a pleasant chat with Mrs. Habbeker, when she brought some delicacies for her old man to the guard room.

"At about eight o'clock that evening, when the men in the barracks had settled down to their usual game of poker, it being too dark for cleaning guns, and whist was in full blast at the officer's quarters, a young man in officers uniform was passing the laundresses' quarters, distant a hundred yards or more from the sentry post and from Habbeker's house. Suddenly a feminine screech split the air and in a second a dozen other voices joined the concert and all the dogs in the garrison woke up in chorus. The sentry heard the racket but could not locate it. His gun went off and shot a hole in the moon. In a few seconds every drummer and bugler was sounding the assembly and thirteen hundred men tumbled out of the barracks and rushed into line, dressing as they went and wondering what all the racket was about. The sergeants were calling the rolls, and the subaltern officers were

with their companies, but one lieutenant was missing.

"This officer was cutting across lots at a lively gait in the effort to reach his company. He was having a wonderful time, being stopped every few hundred feet by a sentry, who demanded the countersign, and "Halt, or I'll put a hole through you" brought him to time more than once. The dogs of a garrison are generally overfed and lazy and never question the right of way of an enlisted man, but a stranger, manifestly in haste, is an object of suspicion and a pack of fifteen or twenty followed, barking and snapping at his heels, while the suttler's bull pup now and then got a patch from his trousers. To get rid of the dogs he climbed a fence, tearing a big triangular patch out of his uniform.

"He lost fifteen precious minutes in the attempt to reach his company, and when he reached it, he was very much out of breath and very red in the face. Next morning there was an interview between the lieutenant and the colonel. What the colonel said nobody knows.

"There was much speculation as to the cause of the disturbance. Private Mason testified at the court of enquiry that he heard a dozen women screeching "murder," "help," etc., but could not exactly locate the cries, and, as he could not leave his post, he fired his gun. He had not seen any one. The other sentries had also heard the cries, and so did the hostlers at the stables, the chaplain and the suttler. The corporal testified that he had run with a squad of men to the laundresses quarters, from which the cries seemed to come, but found no one in distress. The laundresses had heard the cries, but thought they came from another direction, and with this investigation closed.

Habbeker said nothing, and Corporal Murphy was equally uncommunicative. The lieutenant got himself transferred to another post, and after a few weeks stay the young woman returned to the eastern states to her aunt."

Some Smaller K. C. S. Cities and What They Are Doing.

The year 1906 has been a very prosperous one, all along the line. Every city, town and village has made a substantial growth and as a general proposition the residents in each place feel better and are willing to pitch in, and do more during the present year. The list of prosperous towns is a long one, but the progress made by only a few can be mentioned in this issue of "Current Events." More anon.

MENA, ARK.—The increase in population during 1906 has been 600 in the city and 100 more in the adjacent country. It now has 6,600 inhabitants. The number of new buildings erected consisted of 95 dwellings, valued at \$99,720, and 24 business buildings, valued at \$83,050, most of the latter being constructed of brick and concrete. There were also built a new school building, costing \$5,000, a new church costing \$8,000, one third mile of new street paving costing \$2,000, and two miles of cement sidewalks costing \$20,000. Improvements were made in the electric light plant at a cost of \$6,000; in the telephone service, costing \$1,500, and in the hotel and grounds at Bethesda Springs, costing \$3,000. Among the other improvements completed and in course of construction are a three-story brick hotel, costing \$10,000; a warehouse, costing \$10,000; a benevolent institution, costing \$6,000; seven new business buildings, costing \$45,000, and about one hundred small buildings, costing from \$100 to \$250 each. In the adjacent country twenty-five farms have been opened up, and 157 homesteads have been filed on. The Farmers and Merchants Bank is the newest commercial venture; capital \$50,000. The Mena Commercial Club has been organized and will be pleased to furnish and desired information.

POTEAU, I. T., now has 2,300 inhabitants, of whom 300 settled there in 1906. In the adjacent country 250 have found homes and opened up 50 farms, comprising in all about 5,000 acres, which were improved at a cost of \$75,000. About 500 acres were planted in new orchards, which cost approximately \$20,000. The improvements in the town of Poteau comprise 40 new dwellings, costing \$40,000; 3 business buildings, costing \$25,000; a new school building, costing \$10,000; a water-works system, costing \$30,000; an electric light plant, costing \$15,000; telephone service improvements, \$8,000; street and park improvements, costing \$3,000. Among the new manufacturers were the Poteau Lumber and Manufacturing Co., capital \$20,000, and employing forty people. The new mercantile establishments are the Bridgeman & Son Hardware house, capital \$6,000; the Ben Degee Tinware store, capital \$1,000, and G. Kohr's Notion store, capital \$1,000. The gross annual business of Poteau is \$600,000, and the daily bank balances \$50,000. The total acreage in cultivation in 1906 was 15,000 acres, of which 700 acres were in fruits, 7,000 in corn, 500 in small grain, 5,000 in cotton, 1,200 in

commercial truck and 2,300 in hay and pasture.

With all the improvements made last year there are not enough dwellings in Poteau to properly house the population. Fifty new cottages could be rented at a profit the moment they are completed. The Commercial Club will be glad to given information.

SALLISAW, I. T.—Population, 2,200; has gained 200 new people during 1906, and 170 more settled on the adjacent farm lands, placing in cultivation 4,500 acres, which they improved at a cost of \$35,000. During the year there were erected in Sallisaw 35 new dwellings, costing \$21,000, and 9 new business houses costing \$27,000. Among the other improvements were a new three-story hotel, a new school building, a new warehouse, a cotton gin, costing \$15,000; a mile of new streets and sidewalks; a cement block factory, new telephone service, and a new coal mine. Among the new business ventures are the Mayo Mercantile Co.; capital \$9,000, and the Hamm-Hannah Hardware Co.; capital \$13,000.

The principal sources of income are the growing and handling of cotton, there being one cotton seed oil mill and five cotton gins here, and the cultivation of grain, fruits and commercial truck. Coal is within five miles and indications are good for oil and gas. The First National Bank of Sallisaw and the Commercial Club will be pleased to advise in regard to business opportunities.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Population, 3,500; increase during 1906, 500. New buildings erected, 50 dwellings, costing \$60,000; six new business buildings, cost \$20,000. Among other improvements were three miles of sidewalks, costing \$10,000; new steel bridge across Sager Creek, \$3,700; park improvements, \$1,000, and the Rogers & Southwestern Railway in course of construction. Among the new manufacturing enterprises are the bottling works of the Siloam Springs Water Co., costing \$12,000, and the new mercantile ventures are the T. J. Brown Furniture House, capital \$5,000, and the M. B. Price Grocery establishment, capital \$30,000. The gross annual business of Siloam Springs amounts to between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

The rural population within five miles of Siloam Springs has been increased by 125 people, who opened up twenty-five farms at a cost of \$20,000, about 500 acres of new land being put in cultivation. About 300 acres were planted in fruit at a cost of about \$12,000 to \$15,000. At the present time there are in fifty sections, nearest to town, 400 to 425 farms, comprising about 16,000 acres, of which 4,000 acres are planted in fruits, 4,000 in corn, 1,000 in small grain, 100 in commercial truck and the remainder in hay and pasture.

Siloam Springs, Ark., has a "Ten Thousand Club," who consider it no trouble to answer questions.

County Seats in the New State of Oklahoma.

The constitution makers have been in session at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, for a long, long time. They have accomplished much that is good and also some things that will leave a dark, brown taste in the mouth. With so many diverse interests to be harmonized, it is quite natural that a considerable number of people will not be pleased with the convention's work, it being immaterial what is finally embodied in the new constitution. It is likely that after the people have had time to reflect, they will make the best of the situation, which, under the most favorable conditions, could not be handled to please everybody. After the constitution has been ratified, it must pass muster at Washington before Oklahoma can become a state.

Every town in the two territories has an ambition to become a county seat in the new state, and the people of the different sections also have their ideas as to the area and boundaries of the new counties to be created. An arbitrary adjustment by the convention in fixing the new county boundaries and designating the county seats was all that could and has been done.

Delaware county, west of Benton county, Arkansas, has Grove disig-

nated for the county seat. Westville is the county seat of Adair county, Tahlequah is the county seat of Cherokee county, Sallisaw of Sequoyah county, Vinita of Craig county, and Pryor Creek of Mayes county. All the other county boundaries have been defined and the county seats named. The act of the convention provides that the county seats fixed shall stand unless changed at an election that may be called, when 25 per cent of the voters of any county petition the governor to call an election, but no such election shall be called until six months after the ratification of the constitution. A two-thirds vote is required to move a county seat from nearer the center of the county to a point more remote. To remove a county seat nearer to the center of the county only a majority vote is required. Where an election has been held, no subsequent election may be held in five years. After January 1, 1909, a two-thirds vote shall be required to move any county seat.

It is not improbable that a few of the more ambitious towns may make an effort to secure a county seat, after having failed in the convention, and a year or two may pass before all parties are satisfied.

Letters From Along the Line to the Immigration Agent.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Mch. 29, 1907.
Mr. F. E. Roesler, Immigration Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir: I was up at Decatur yesterday and made a few notes that I thought might be of some interest to you, and I enclose them.

Just ten years ago Mr. E. N. Plank came to Decatur, Ark., and purchased 426 acres of timber land and since that time wonderful improvements have been made. At this time he has 10,000 apple trees growing, 20,000 peach trees and one hundred acres of strawberries, besides ten acres each in raspberries and blackberries. As we drove through the farm one of our party remarked,

"It takes grit to do all this." His one hundred acres in berries are in fine condition, and should yield from 5,000 to 7,000 crates with favorable weather. This crop alone will require from 300 to 400 pickers, half a regiment. Houses for storing crates are distributed all over the farm and there is much activity in getting ready for the harvesting of the crop. In 1902, when the prices were good, Mr. Plank made \$100 per acre on some of his berries. While his berry crop is interesting, his peach crop in prospect is much more so.

In one block there are forty acres of four year old trees that are in excellent condition and they are well loaded. In another

block there are about 15 acres of five year old trees that are well supplied with young peaches. In other parts of the farm there are hundreds of trees and all have some peaches. He has early and late varieties, but the majority are Elberta peach trees. The other varieties are the Triumph, Sneed, Belle of Georgia, Piquette late, Salway and Carman. Last season they began picking peaches June 7, and quit about the middle of September. Prices were not good last season, but they averaged a net of about 30 cents per 4 basket crate. He is already contracting for 15,000 peach crates, but judging from present appearances he may need twice that number. Last year he cut back 200 four year old trees rather closely. They have made a wonderful growth, but most of them are bearing no peaches this year. Mr. Plank believes that he lost several hundred crates by cutting back his trees and states that he will be more moderate in the future. He has set 6,000 peach trees this season and says he has now finished his orchard. He is, however, still setting berry plants, so as to have new beds each season. He is a valuable man to the country and loves the work he is engaged in, takes pride in his packing, is well posted and progressive.

While in Decatur I inspected the vinegar plant of Sanders Brothers. The capacity of the plant is about 40,000 to 50,000 gallons per season. They have an evaporating outfit which they operate in connection with the plant, which enables them to take care of all kinds of cull apples. The plant paid well last season and is worth much to the community, not only saving the apples that would go to waste, but by paying a goodly sum of money in wages. The capacity is to be considerably enlarged during the present year.

Decatur is also equipped with a box factory. At present they are cutting berry boxes and crates out of native lumber. This not only gives a market for logs, but employs quite a number of hands and keeps the money at home. The Decatur Fruit Box Factory turns out 20,000 berry crates and 15,000 peach crates, all made from sycamore and gum logs found in the vicinity.

Another industry peculiar to Decatur is the making of charcoal, which brings in quite a lot of money. Twenty-two carloads have been shipped this year and twenty additional carloads will soon be ready. A carload contains 1,600 to 1,800 bushels, netting 7 cents per bushel on the track. One man cleared five acres of land at a cost of \$18, exclusive of his own labor, and made charcoal out of the wood, which brought him \$230. Converting the wood into charcoal pays more than double what the wood alone would bring. Mr. J. M. Collins of this place thinks that this new industry will grow, as it enables the farmers to clear up their land at very little cost. Some twenty carloads of mining timbers and eighty carloads of cordwood have also been shipped from this point.

Now, a few words in regard to Siloam

Spring, Ark. We badly need a vinegar and cider factory here. Thousands of bushels of apples go to waste each year that could be utilized. The new pure food law will doubtless create better prices for cider and vinegar. The prospects are excellent for a big fall crop of apples. We have a splendid opening for some one who has experience and will properly equip a factory.

If there is a canning factory man within hearing distance, I want to say to him that it looks as if we are going to have a big peach crop, of which a part will go to waste. This is a fine place to raise tomatoes and they grow to perfection, and likewise big pumpkins and sweet corn, and there will be apples in abundance. Yours truly,

C. A. FORD.

SHREVEPORT PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.

Shreveport, La., March 29, 1907.

Dear Sir:

I will endeavor to give you the information you desire. The principal source of income to Shreveport is the raising of cotton, corn and truck growing. The cattle and hog raising industry is now becoming important and many are entering into this business. A large number of farmers adjacent to Shreveport are growing strawberries and vegetables on a commercial scale, and much business is done in these lines. A large income is also derived from the operations of the saw mills and numerous manufacturing plants located here.

There is ample room and opportunity for new manufacturing plants. The industry most urgently needed right now is a brick plant. Buildings under construction are waiting for brick and many new buildings are planned for this year. We have most excellent clays and the cheapest fuel, natural gas, available in any quantity wished for. A good brick plant would be well supported, and we would like you to lay special emphasis on our needs of a plant of this kind. Other industries needed here are a shingle mill, a canning factory, a box factory, a handle and spoke factory, a cotton mill, a shirt factory and a garment factory. In a mercantile way there is room for all sorts of business enterprises. I will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS H. BRUEGGERHOFF,
Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF JOPLIN.

Joplin, Mo., March 29, 1907.

Dear Sir: In reply to your present favor will state that Joplin needs all kinds of manufacturing enterprises. Especially is this true of a box factory. There are thousands of boxes used here by the wholesale and retail trade, including powder companies, candy companies and such, that

would be only too glad to enter into a contract with anyone who would locate here a manufacturing establishment for boxes. We need an up-to-date sash and door factory and a planing mill. Practically all of our work in this line is sent elsewhere. We see no reason why any manufacturing establishment should not succeed in Joplin. We need wholesale houses of all kinds. We have no wholesale hardware concern. It occurs to us that a few more wholesale grocers and wholesale dry goods houses should do well here.

The principal source of income in this community is mining. This district produces \$300,000 worth of ore each week, and pays its labor in cash every Saturday night. This secures to the people an abundant circulating medium, and everybody has money. The agricultural crops grown around us amount in value to \$10,000,000 annually. Mining camps are great consumers, but not producers of food and forage crops.

Yours truly,

CLAY GREGORY,
Secretary.

407-8 Bartlett Building, 408 Main St.,
Joplin, Mo.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 18th, inquiring for information about manufacturing enterprises, etc., needed in our city. We already have a great many manufacturing enterprises, including the manufacture of all kinds of mining machinery and foundries. One large steel manufacturing plant is now being erected near the K. C. S. railway in the southeast part of the city. The new steel plant will be in position to handle large structural contracts. It will be the biggest concern of its kind in this section of the country. Even the larger cities have not anything of equal magnitude. As to new manufacturing enterprises, there are several that can be maintained to advantage. A lead pipe factory, a shot tower, or anything in the way of a manufacture of the lead produced here and smelted into pigs, would do well here. I think a large paint factory would do well, as there is an abundance of raw material, zinc and lead. White lead and zinc oxide paint are both manufactured here now. Zinc roofing can be manufactured from our zinc spelter and would enter into every day consumption. Our principal products are lead and zinc ores, of which last year the production for the district was over \$15,000,000, and it will run \$18,000,000 this year, or more, if nothing interferes.

This mining country is growing at a wonderful rate, and the country north and south of us is rapidly developing its coal industry, fruit and truck industry, and other agricultural interests. Our transportation facilities are splendid, and the demand for manufactured goods, which Joplin must supply, is very great. We are in need of a large shoe factory. We have in our mining towns and camps 75,000 people, all of them consumers.

We raise fine crops in the southwestern part of Jasper County, where we have most excellent agricultural lands. The truck and small fruit growing is the most profitable of the agricultural pursuits, with poultry farms and dairies a close second. Should any further information be desired, kindly advise, and I will endeavor to supply the same.

Very respectfully,

MARION STAPLES.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF FT. SMITH, ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith, Ark., March 29, 1907.

Dear Sir: Your inquiries addressed to this organization are now before me for reply. Would say that our principal source of income at the present time is from coal mining, though cotton growing is a great revenue producer. Corn is another good crop. Truck gardeners are badly needed. Farmers of diversified training would find this a very responsive field.

You cannot too strongly impress upon manufacturers looking for location the facilities available at Fort Smith for industrial enterprises. I have canvassed the field minutely, and the list herewith submitted will find a profitable field for operation. We have now seventy-one jobbers and fifty manufacturers and the lines named in the list are not represented in this territory. For the benefit of the manufacturers now here, particularly the furniture manufacturers, more lines of manufacture are necessary, so that when their salesmen go into competitive trade territory they will be able to sell a complete bill of goods, thus obtaining more full carload shipments.

There is due this city a great manufacturing growth. Coal of the very best quality, the famous semi-anthracite smokeless coal, has always been very cheap here. Natural gas is our big card here now; it is extremely abundant and cheaper still than our cheap coal. Any help you can render us in securing more industries would be appreciated. If further information is wanted, command me. Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. BIGGER, Secretary.

Manufacturing Interests Not Now Represented in Fort Smith.

WOODWORKING MANUFACTURES.—School and church furniture, store and bank fixtures, court house furniture, chairs, desks and office fixtures, picture moulding, veneers for furniture, kitchen cabinets, woodenware, rustic porch and lawn furniture, match factory, cigar and general box factory, freight trucks, handles of all kinds, ladder factory, wheelbarrows, upholstered furniture, hall furniture, churn factory, washing machines, bent wood factory, a large planing mill, screen door factory, pianos, fruit crates, caskets, cooperage; any plant making by-products.

CLAY INDUSTRIES.—Brick plant, sewer tile, crockery ware, fine brick.

IRON WORKING INDUSTRIES.—Blast furnace, rolling mills, malleable iron plant, bar and rod mills, wire and cut nails, wire mill, barbed and woven wire fencing, farm tools, carriage and buggy works, hardware specialties, farm implements.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.—Millinery, boots and shoes, wall paper and moulding.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.—Glass factory, lead and zinc smelter.

Raw Material and Manufacturing Facilities.

Fort Smith is the center of the largest natural gas field in the Union, and is also the center of some 3,500 square miles of coal fields. About 5,000,000 tons of coal are mined annually within a radius of 100 miles of the city. Hard and soft timbers of all kinds are convenient and very abundant. The very best clays and shales are available in boundless quantity and good glass sand is found only a few miles from the city. Near the Arkansas border in Texas and in the mountain region in Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, are immense deposits of iron ore, which, with the cheap fuel at hand, would justify the building of blast furnaces. Lead and zinc are abundant, both north and south of the city, and are of easy access by rail. Over 150,000 bales of cotton are handled annually, with a good prospect of further extension of this crop.

The city of Fort Smith has no municipal debt, and owns the largest school fund per capita in the Union. It owns over \$500,000 in real estate and school buildings and \$96,000 loaned out at interest. Seventy-five miles of sewerage are nearly completed, and seventy-one miles of street pavement are in course of construction.

BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Beaumont, Tex., March 29, 1907.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 21st has been received, and in reply would state that we are much in need of a furniture factory. A hardwood manufactory of any kind could do well by locating in Beaumont, as we are, practically speaking, in the center of the largest area of pine and hardwood timber in the South. All general mercantile lines are fairly well represented here, but a wholesale drug business could be made to pay. A wholesale dry goods and a wholesale produce business would find this city to be a good location.

The principal agricultural product of Jefferson County, in which Beaumont is situated, is rice. Not one-half of the county's rice lands are in cultivation, yet the value of the crop of 1906 was \$1,500,000. We will double this crop in a few years. Rice has been making good net returns, with less help than is required for raising cotton. The upland prairies, which are used for growing rice, will, with good cultivation, make a bale of cotton to the acre. Owing to the larger profit in rice the preference is given to this crop. No protection is needed for live stock, and thousands of cattle have been and are now being raised on the uncultivated prairie lands. We have a larger area of excellent rice and cotton lands and a superior water supply for irrigation, than has any other county in the state. Several thousand good farmers would prosper here. Our principal shipments of raw materials consist of lumber, rice and oil, all of them very extensive.

Yours truly,

J. A. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Land Investments in Arkansas and Texas.

The Secretary of the Texarkana Board of Trade, Mr. R. L. Spencer, while reporting on the progress of Texarkana, Tex., adds the following statement:

"There is a world of opportunity in the Southwest for the profitable investment of money. Every city and town in this section is growing with wonderful rapidity and one can pick out any of these for a real estate investment and make no mistake. This is especially so in and around Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—for the natural increase will yield a larger per cent than is ordinarily received from the loaning of

capital, or dividends on industrial stocks.

"Take the showing made by the Department of Agriculture as to the increase in the value of farm lands throughout the country during the past six years. The cotton lands of the south and southwest lead all others in the nation, and everyone in this section, who is observant, knows, that these lands have had less, in their cultivation to enhance values, than any other class of farm lands located anywhere. Yet these same lands show an increase in six years of 48 per cent, or exactly 8 per cent per annum. This

is the return on the simple investment without regard to the yield from these lands. The yield from cotton lands, at their highest market values, from 15 to 22 per cent and with the incoming tide of immigration to this section, there is certain to be a very great demand for land of this kind, and there can be no more profitable investment than in cotton lands at the present values. These can be purchased around Texarkana at from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and will, under modern methods of cultivation, give a larger cash return than is received from lands in the Northern states that sell for \$100 to \$150 per acre. This statement can be verified at any cotton raising center. Not only can cot-

ton be grown to advantage on these lands, but alfalfa, Bermuda hay, corn, and commercial truck may be and are also grown with profit.

"The Texarkana Board of Trade, while having no lands to sell, is desirous of having the lands around Texarkana settled with thrifty people, and the secretary will be pleased to assist any who may come to Texarkana to secure some of these bargains while they last. Land that can be made to yield from fifty to one hundred per cent of its value in an annual crop, ought to be worth the time and attention of the man who has some money to invest in lands. Write to the Board of Trade, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., for more specific information."

Opportunities For Business Along the K. C. S. Railway.

Openings for business are presented in the several towns mentioned below. The list is compiled from a number of letters received during the month of March, 1907, and the correspondents will be pleased to answer fully all letters of inquiry addressed to them.

AMORET, MO.—Population 440; distant from Kansas City, Mo., 69 miles. "We need a brick and tile manufacturing plant. Our principal crops are corn, wheat and hay. We ship more hogs than any other station on the Kansas City Southern Railway, and raise horses, cattle and mules. Poultry raising is a growing industry." Address R. R. Hamilton, Cashier Bank of Amoret, Mo.

ANDERSON, MO.—Population 750; south of Kansas City, Mo., 192 miles. "We need a lumber yard. Town supported by general farming, stockraising, cultivation of cereals and grasses. We ship much hardwood lumber and timber, and have a large fruit and berry growing industry." Address J. E. Taylor, Cashier State Bank of Anderson, Mo.

ASBURY, MO.—Population 175; south of Kansas City, Mo., 140 miles. "Good openings for a dry goods store, boot and shoe store, elevator and feed mill. Good location for poultry and dairy farms. Good clay for brick and tile, with plenty of coal within five miles." Address Jno. Green, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway, Asbury, Mo.

ASHDOWN, ARK.—Population 1,500; south of Kansas City, Mo., 468 miles. "There

is an opening here for an electric light and water company, an ice factory, wholesale grain and produce company, wholesale grocery, canning factory and a cotton compress. No doubt but what either of these enterprises could be made to pay here." Address E. D. Strong, Jr., Agent Kansas City Southern Railway, or Little River County Bank.

COVE, ARK.—Population 200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 397 miles. "There is a good opening for a hardwood mill and for a canning factory. Principal sources of revenue, the lumber industry, the cultivation of corn, cotton, cowpeas, fruit, berries, melons and cantaloupes, etc. White and red oak, slate, lead and zinc are the most abundant raw materials." Address I. A. Dunn, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway, or T. P. Fulton, Cove, Ark.

DECATUR, ARK.—Population 350; south of Kansas City, Mo., 217 miles. "We need a good hardware store, a canning factory, a cold storage plant, a furniture store and a newspaper. Fruit and truck growing, dairy farming, poultry and hog raising are the principal industries. Hardwoods, limestone and brick and clay are the most abundant raw materials." Address E. N. Plank, Jr., care of Decatur Fruit Growers Association, Decatur, Ark.

DE QUINCEY, LA.—Population 500; south of Kansas City, Mo., 719 miles. "We need a bakery, an ice plant, water-works plant, jewelry shop. Principal income derived from lumber industry." Address W. A. York, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway, De Quincey, La.

DREXEL, MO.—Population 550, south of Kansas City, Mo., 53 miles. "Drexel needs a bakery, electric light plant and a good hotel. Shipments from this point consist of grain, hay and live stock." Address P. H. Williams, Agent Kansas City Southern, Drexel, Mo.

EAGLETON, ARK.—Population 100. South of Kansas City, Mo., 370 miles. "A shingle mill could do well here. Fine outcroppings of coal a mile from here." Address R. P. Harris, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

EVE, MO.—Population 25; south of Kansas City, Mo., 99 miles. "We seriously need a blacksmith and wagon repair shop. A barber could also do well." Address F. A. Mowry, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

GANS, I. T.—Population 365; south of Kansas City, Mo., 299 miles. "The following enterprises would do well here: A weekly newspaper, a hotel, a lumber yard, a harness and shoe shop, a jewelry store, a dentist, a photographer and a hardware store. Oil and gas have been found at a depth of 125 to 200 feet. A vein of coal 7 feet thick one half mile from town." Address W. H. Storey, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

GENTRY, ARK.—Population 1,200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 222 miles. "We need a cold storage plant and a vinegar factory." Address E. L. Adams, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway, or State Bank of Gentry.

GOODMAN, MO.—Population 200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 185 miles. "A cider and vinegar factory and a fruit evaporator would find all the necessary raw material here in abundance." Address A. Mitchell, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

GRANDVIEW, MO.—Population 200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 24 miles. "This is a good place for a general merchandise store, and a creamery or skimming station." Address J. N. Steele, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

GRANNIS, ARK.—Population 500; south of Kansas City, Mo., 414 miles. "We need badly a planing mill, a good cotton gin and a large general merchandise store. Principal sources of revenue, the manufacture of lumber, production of cotton and general field crops. This is an exceptionally good fruit growing country." Address Jno. P. Logan, Cashier State Bank of Grannis.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—Population 1,000; south of Kansas City, Mo., 210 miles. "We need a cold storage plant, a water-works system, an electric light plant, a cider and vinegar factory and a cannery. Principal sources of revenue, fruit, grain, live stock and poultry." Address E. M. Gravett, Pres. First National Bank.

GULFTON, MO.—Population 35; south of Kansas City, Mo., 147 miles. "This is a good lead and zinc district, which should be mined. A large ore concentrating plant

is now being built here." Address W. B. Cushman, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

HATFIELD, ARK.—Population 475; south of Kansas City, Mo., 392 miles. "Plenty of raw material for a hardwood mill. We need a hardware store, a racket store and a small bakery. Poultry raising, truck growing, fruit and berry cultivation would pay well." Address H. A. Daly, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

HOWE, I. T.—Population 800; south of Kansas City, Mo., 333 miles. "This is a good location for a saw mill and planer, an ice factory, a lumber yard, a newspaper and a general merchandise business. Cotton, corn, fruit growing and coal mining are the principal sources of revenue." Address J. M. Grimes, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

LANAGAN, MO.—Population 100; south of Kansas City, Mo., 195 miles. "This place needs a drug store, a physician, a general merchandise store, with complete stock, including hardware; a good barber, and a cold storage plant. This is an excellent fruit country and well suited for poultry raising." Address W. C. Nunn, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

LISLE, MO.—Population 25; south of Kansas City, Mo., 48 miles. "We need a good general store, a wagon and blacksmith shop. General farming and stock raising are the principal sources of income." Address R. L. Caldwell, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

MANSFIELD, LA.—Population 3,000; south of Kansas City, Mo., 591 miles. "Wanted—an ice factory and a water-works system. We have an abundance of good hardwood timber for manufacturing purposes." Address Ben Johnson, Cashier Bank of De Soto.

MANY, LA.—Population 850; south of Kansas City, Mo., 633 miles. "We need a small electric light plant, an ice factory, bottling works and hardwood manufacturing plant. We ship about 5,000 bales of cotton a year and can produce all the tomatoes and fruits needed for a cannery." Address Frank Hunter, Cashier Sabine Valley Bank.

MARBLE CITY, I. T.—Population 400; south of Kansas City, Mo., 281 miles. "We need a complete general merchandise store, a meat market, a good barber, and a short order restaurant. This town is growing rapidly and the local marble and lumber industry is assuming large proportions." Address C. H. Perry, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

MULBERRY, MO.—Population 1,200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 118 miles. "A merchant with a good stock of clothing would do well in this community. Principal sources of income, coal mining, general farming and stock raising." Address W. H. Draper, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

ORANGEVILLE, LA.—Population 1,141; south of Kansas City, Mo., 659 miles. "A stove factory or hardwood mill would do well here." Address Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

PITTSBURG, KAS.—Population 20,000; south of Kansas City, Mo., 129 miles. "There is an abundance here of shale and clays and coal for brick, sewer pipe and pottery factories. There are good openings here for a large flour mill and elevator, a wholesale grocery, wholesale drug house, wholesale fruit and produce house, a first-class, up-to-date hotel and a wholesale clothing house. Almost any retail commercial business can do well here, as the city is rapidly growing and local industries are expanding. The monthly pay-roll of Pittsburg is \$750,000 and is rapidly increasing." Address A. K. Lanyon, Cashier National Bank of Pittsburg, or F. M. King, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

POTEAU, I. T.—Population 2,300; south of Kansas City, Mo., 326 miles. "We urgently need a good \$2 per day hotel. A veneer, box and crate factory would do well, as we have an abundance of gum timber suited for these purposes. Bent wood and wagon timber factories would also do well. We need a steam laundry. Fifty cottages could be rented at once if some one would build them. Any mercantile business would pay here, as this is a growing place. The chief sources of income are coal mining, lumbering and general agricultural pursuit." Address Geo. A. Morrison, Pres. Commercial Club.

REDLAND, I. T.—Population 125; south of Kansas City, Mo., 306 miles. "A good location for a box factory for which there is an abundance of cottonwood in the vicinity. A general mercantile business would find a good opening here." Address Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

RICH MOUNTAIN, ARK.—Population 56; south of Kansas City, Mo., 367 miles. "A general merchandise store would do well here." Address W. R. Searing, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

RULIFF, TEX., DEWEYVILLE P. O.—Population 800; south of Kansas City, Mo., 741 miles. "Oak gum and cypress timber in abundance. Fine opening here for a general merchandise store and a hotel." Address D. C. Root, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

SALLISAW, I. T.—Population 2,200; south of Kansas City, Mo., 291 miles. "A thrifty rapidly growing place. An ice factory, a brick yard, stone crusher, canning factory, fruit evaporator, a coal and wood dealer, a good hotel and an up-to-date drayage business, should do well here. Coal is mined five miles from town. Principal sources of revenue, growing and handling cotton, shipping fine fruits, berries and commercial truck." Address First National Bank of

Sallisaw, or G. A. Hoover, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

SILKOM SPRINGS, ARK.—Population, 3,500; south of Kansas City, Mo., 229 miles. "We need a canning factory, also a first-class, up-to-date hotel for tourist business. Almost any mercantile line will be profitable. We need a competent man to operate a cider and vinegar factory." Address "The Ten Thousand Club," C. Harrington, Chairman, or Geo. R. Fretwell, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

SINGER, LA.—Population 500; south of Kansas City, Mo., 705 miles. "A good physician, a drug store and a general merchandise store would do well here. Principal industry, the manufacture of lumber. Fruits vegetables and berries yield well and a considerable acreage is being planted in pecans." Address Phil Goudeau, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

SPIRO, I. T.—Population 1,011; south of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles. "A general merchandise store, a second-hand store and a brick yard would do well here. Cotton, fruit and commercial truck production are sources of large revenue. All kinds of timber except pine are abundant." Address J. K. Waters, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

STILWELL, I. T.—Population 1,300; south of Kansas City, Mo., 258 miles. "An ice factory, a foundry, a planing mill, and a general merchandise store would do well here. Hardwood timbers are abundant. Principal crops, cotton and grain." Address Bank of Stilwell, or C. E. Wells, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

SWARTS, MO.—Population 103; south of Kansas City, Mo., 105 miles. "We need a general merchandise stock, and a grocery stock. A blacksmith shop would be a paying proposition, and a grain dealer would find a good location here. A number of new dwelling houses could be quickly rented here." Address H. M. Strecker, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

WESTLINE, MO.—Population 130; south of Kansas City, Mo., 42 miles. "We need a large general merchandise stock, and a bank with about \$10,000 capital. Principal sources of revenue, general farming, production of grain and the raising of hogs, cattle, poultry and grain." Address L. Kershner, Agent Kansas City Southern Railway.

WESTVILLE, I. T.—Population 800; south of Kansas City, Mo., 244 miles. "This is a rapidly growing place. There have just been located here a wholesale grocery house, a new brick plant, a hardwood mill, a finishing plant, a six-room school house, a county court house and several brick business buildings, and dwellings. We have a good opening for a cold storage plant, a canning factory, an ice factory and an electric plant and many minor industries and business enterprises." Address R. H. Couch, or Bank of Westville, I. T.

The American Rice Crop.

Reports from every section of the rice growing region from the Rio Grande to and including the Mississippi River, together with the rice grown in Arkansas, as compiled by the Siewerd Milling Company of New Orleans, La., give a total crop of 1906 of 3,727,969 sacks. The entire crop has been harvested, warehoused and partially milled.

During the season of 1906, the average barrel of rough rice (162 pounds) did not produce on an average more than 95 pounds of cleaned rice. To arrive at the available commercial crop, there should be deducted from the apparent crop of 3,727,969 sacks or barrels of rough rice, that set aside for next year's planting, 250,000 sacks, and also 5 per cent for the reduced quantity of clean rice obtained, 173,898 sacks, which would leave as a commercial crop a total of 3,304,071 sacks.

The Louisiana-Texas rice crop of 1905 as reported by Mr. Wade Marshall, Secretary of the Louisiana and Texas Rice Millers and Distributors' Association, was as follows: Total 3,335,627 sacks, of which Louisiana produced 2,067,351 and Texas, 1,268,276 sacks. During the year 1906 this entire crop was absorbed, as well as some 1,750,000 sacks which had been carried over from the previous year.

The comparatively small rice crops of 1905 and 1906, following the large crops of 1903 and 1904, have produced a change in imports and exports of rice, as shown by the reports of the department of commerce and labor, says the "Lake Charles American." The imports have increased during the past year and the exports have decreased.

The imports of rice into the United States in November, 1906, were nearly double those of the same month in 1905, and for the eleven months ending with November they were 62,167,868 pounds as against 38,163,069 during the same period the year before. The exports of domestic rice dropped from 68,530,590 pounds in the eleven months ending with November, 1905, to 3,309,901 pounds during the same period in 1906.

These figures do not include exports to Porto Rico, Hawaii and other non-contiguous territory of the United States.

The increase in imports and decrease in exports show that the relations between domestic supply and demand are returning to the position they occupied prior to the crop of 1903.

Upland rice has been grown in Arkansas to a limited extent for nearly half a century. Owing to the lack of milling facilities it was never grown in commercial quantity, the crop being used entirely on the farm on which it was produced. Irrigation was not applied, the upland rice being handled like any other grain crop.

Rice growing under irrigation has been practiced only a few years and that experimentally. During 1906 about 5,000 acres were in cultivation, producing an average of 75 bushels of rough rice to the acre. Enough of the cereal has now been grown to demonstrate beyond question that rice can be profitable grown in Arkansas. The crop produced in 1906 will cut no great figure in the market but it is beyond question the beginning of a new grain industry in Arkansas and this new crop will have to be reckoned with in coming years.

In Texas, a new variety of rice, which needs no irrigation to produce it, has been introduced from Japan. It is known as Japanese highland rice. In ordinary years it will mature a crop in ninety days from the time it is sown. The crop grown in Texas at Webster, was sown May 20th, but owing to extreme drouth did not sprout until the first shower June 28, and the shoots did not show up evenly until July 8. By September 30th, it was five feet high, carried a good head and was almost fit for the binder. It had matured in 85 days after sprouting. A field of Honduras rice grown under irrigation matured three weeks later. This highland rice may be expected to yield from 15 to 20 sacks on earlier sowing and in ordinary years. The main fea-

ture of this rice is its non-irrigation. This saves about one-half of the expense in other varieties of rice. The stalks grow about four and one-half feet from the root to the top of the head, but they are very hardy and strong and never pull down. It spreads head wise, so that it kills the weeds and assists in retaining the moisture in the ground by shading it.

The introduction of this variety of rice will undoubtedly make available a large acreage of land which heretofore

could not be used because it could not be readily irrigated.

The rice crop of the Philippine Islands for 1905 was 19,501,792 bushels, which was 5,000,000 bushels less than the crop of the preceding year. The quantity of rice imported into the Philippines in 1905 was 563,282,346 pounds, of which all but one-tenth of one per cent came from the northern coast of Asia. The Philippine consumption, including seed rice, is 157 pounds per capita.

Industrial Notes.

AMSTERDAM, MO.—A large modern brickyard is to be located here, to co-operate with the Amsterdam Coal Company. There is a six-foot deposit of fine clay of excellent quality here, which is to be utilized.

ASHDOWN, ARK.—Advertisements for bids for the construction of the new Little River County Court House have been ordered by the County Commissioners.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The building improvements in course of construction are: The new Crosby hotel, to be completed about May 1st, cost \$130,000; the T. S. Reed Grocery Co.'s three-story building, cost \$30,000; and the Alex Feigleson business building, three stories brick.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Col. I. D. Polk, and associates are now draining a tract of 7,000 acres in Orange County, which is to be prepared for cultivation. Good roads will be laid out and this tract will become readily accessible from Beaumont. The State Bank & Trust Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated and will open for business in a short time.

BON AMI, LA.—The Longville Long Leaf Lumber Company have now under construction, at a point sixteen miles southeast of Bon Ami, at the junction of the Colorado Southern and the Louisiana-Pacific Railways, a new saw mill, capable of sawing 250,000 feet of lumber per day.

DE RIDDER, LA.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Merchants and Farmers Bank, capital stock, \$50,000.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Tucker, Duck & Rubber Company have opened a factory in this city. They employ about twenty girls at the machines, and manufacture tents, awnings and all kinds of canvas and rubber goods. By an actual count recently made by the Kelly Trust Company, 4,215 houses were found inside the city limits. This gives to the city a population of between 25,000 and 30,000. By giving each house credit for five people, a population of about 25,000 would be shown, but this would not properly apply to the congested part of the city.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Block Queensware Company has under construction a brick business building, 75 by 140 feet, in area. The Fort Smith Heating & Stove Company have acquired eight acres of land, near town and will establish an extensive factory during the present year. Glass sand of excellent quality and in great quantity has been discovered in this vicinity and negotiations with eastern parties are now pending for the establishment of a glass plant to manufacture bottles and fruit jars.

The Friedman Shoe Company, of St. Louis, has under contemplation the building of a branch factory and negotiations for its location at Fort Smith are now pending between this firm and the Commercial Club. During January and February, some twenty new buildings, aggregating about \$35,000 in value, have been constructed. The Commercial Club is now preparing a new hand book of Fort Smith, for publication. Copies of same may be had by addressing the secretary.

The Burk Bros. brick plant is rapidly nearing completion, and the necessary machinery will soon be in place. The plant, when in operation, will have twenty-four kilns, requiring an outlay of \$50,000. The Stewart-Peck Sand Company is now building a dredge boat and barge with centrifugal pumps and other appliances for handling and shipping sand for building purposes.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The County buildings for the care of the indigent are now nearing completion. They are fine, modern buildings, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The Byllsby Gas & Oil Company is now securing franchises in the towns between Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark., and expect to lay a pipeline to the state capital at an early day. A new gas well was brought in on March 1st, on the Upt-moor place, which has a flow of over one million feet per day. The daily capacity of the Fort Smith Gas Field is now, March 15th, from seventy-five million to eighty million cubic feet per day. The Territorial

Gas & Oil Company is now laying its gas mains through the streets of Fort Smith, and will extend its lines to Van Buren, Ark.

The new Carnegie Library building, now in course of construction, will be completed and open to the public by July 1st. The registry department of the postoffice shows an increase of 50 per cent over last year's business. Since 1904 there have been erected in Fort Smith 1,043 new buildings. There are now under construction the Atkinson-Williams building, costing \$97,000; the Mayne-Bailey building, stores and flats, costing \$25,000; the Allen-Kennedy four-story office building and the Carnegie Library. The Fort Smith Couch and Bedding Companies will erect a new three-story factory, 80x100 feet, during the present year.

Parties interested in lead and zinc smelting have been in Fort Smith several weeks studying the possibilities in the establishment of a smelting industry at this point.

The Territorial Gas & Oil Co. has struck a gas well on the Wheeler place, about seven miles from the city, which has a flow of 6,000,000 cubic feet per day.

GANS, I. T.—The Citizens' Bank of Gans has been incorporated and charter filed. Capital \$15,000.

GILLHAM, ARK.—The Bellah mine and several other good mining properties in this district have passed into the hands of Mess Herely and associates, and it is thought that these properties will now be developed and be put on a paying basis.

HORATIO, ARK.—The great peach orchard of 3,000 acres of the Southern Orchard Planting Company is now, March 17th, in full bloom, and a great peach crop is confidently expected.

Cannel coal outcroppings were recently discovered on Will Price's farm. The Clear Creek Mining Company has been organized and is following up the indications.

JENNINGS, LA.—The Jennings Canal Co., capital \$100,000, has been recently chartered, and will build an extensive system of irrigating canals for rice culture.

JOPLIN, MO.—The city council has passed an ordinance providing for the construction of 11,914 feet of new sewers.

The Cherokee Power Company has been incorporated for the purpose of building a 15,000 horse-power electric plant on Grand River, a short distance from Afton, I. T. The cost of the new plant will be one million dollars. The new company proposes to supply the entire Joplin mining district with light and power.

The Joplin Casket Company is now building an extension, and when completed, they will be able to manufacture 12,000 caskets per year.

The Southwestern Bridge Company has now under construction a manufacturing plant which, when completed, will cost \$300,000. The main building will be 550 feet long and 260 feet wide. The capacity of the plant will be 3,000 tons of structural steel per month and about 300 men will be employed.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The Houston River Canal Company, which has already drained 15,000 acres of marshlands and made the same productive, is now undertaking the drainage of the big Sulphur marsh. The drainage of this 10,000-acre tract will cost \$50,000, but this reclaimed swamp land is as fertile as the richest land in Egypt. The drainage canal will be fourteen miles long and empty into Choupique Bayou. The land lies ten feet higher than the bayou. The canal will be twenty-six feet wide at the bottom and from three to six feet deep. A new Presbyterian Church to cost \$20,000 is to be erected during the present year.

The Chicago Lumber & Coal Co. has purchased 85,000 acres of timber land in this parish, and it is more than probable that a large mill will be erected on the property in the near future. This company has been consolidated with the Wright-Blodgett Co., the capital of the new concern being \$12,000,000. The new company will own about 300,000 acres of fine timber lands, located principally in Calcasieu and Vernon Parishes, La. The Lake Charles Street Railway Company is laying out a fine baseball park.

LEESVILLE, LA.—Thos. C. Wingate will establish a stove and hardwood mill at this point. Capacity per day, 10,000 staves and 10,000 feet of hardwood lumber. Capital, \$25,000.

LOCKESBURG, ARK.—Messrs. Geo. Dickerson and G. L. Remmel have completed arrangements for building a hardwood sawmill, employing from twelve to fifteen men.

MARBLE CITY, I. T.—The Christian Endeavor Society has acquired two lots for a church building and are hopeful of erecting a commodious church building in the course of the year.

MENA, ARK.—The city council has made an appropriation for improving Janssen Park and keeping same in order. The Polk County Farmers' Union, at a meeting held in March, resolved to build a warehouse capable of storing 2,500 bales of cotton. Mr. I. H. Stettler, of Dallas, Tex., is now sinking nine prospect holes for lead and zinc at "Blowed Out Mountain," in this vicinity. A German colonization society has been formed in this city for the purpose of inducing German farmers and fruit growers to locate in this locality. Mr. J. A. Richards is now erecting a two-story brick building on DeQueen street.

The handsome three-story hotel erected by Mr. S. Sleeper was opened for business February 1st. It is known as the "Antlers," contains forty rooms and is well equipped and modern in construction.

NEOSHO, MO.—The Industrial Construction Company of Chicago is now constructing a new canning plant.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—Mr. W. C. Swanwich has been awarded the contract for the construction of the water-works system of Frontenac, a suburb of this city. The plant will cost \$17,900. Scammon, another suburb, will have a new Catholic Church dur-

ing the present year. The necessary land for the same has been purchased.

The Y. M. C. A. report good progress made in the work of launching a \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building in Pittsburg. The S. W. Mo. Electric Ry. Co. has in contemplation the building of an extension from Webb City to Pittsburg.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The National Congress has appropriated \$360,000 for the maintenance of the Port Arthur ship canal and for extensions of the jetties and repairs at Sabine Pass.

SALLISAW, I. T.—The Sallisaw Farmers' Union Warehouse Company has been incorporated for the purpose of building elevators, warehouses, cotton gins and to commercially handle farm products. Capital \$62,500.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Almost the entire storage of 15,000 barrels of apples has been shipped southward. From fifteen to twenty cars per week have been shipped since January. An association has been formed for the purpose of beautifying the streets, alleys and front and back yards in the city. Mr. R. S. Morris has recently donated to the Chautauqua Association the park or grounds on which the annual meetings are held. The \$25,000 in school bonds recently voted have been sold and a contract for a new school building will be let about the beginning of May, 1907. Drilling for gas on the D. W. Rose farm near Springtown, from which a good flow of gas was obtained, has been resumed.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will erect a new lodge hall some time during the present year. A "Ten Thousand Club" has been organized and the members thereof are now raising the funds to give Siloam Springs a vigorous course of advertising.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—A fund of \$38,000 has been provided for the erection of a new city hall and for the improvement of the several city parks.

The Caddo Oil and Gas Company has filed its charter and takes over the properties of the Citizens' Oil and Pipeline Co. The new company obtains complete control of the gas business of the latter company, its reducing stations, franchises in Shreveport, Texarkana and Marshall, Tex., and 60,000 acres of ground. The capital of the new company is \$3,000,000. Borings for gas and oil are now being made at Draper, Tex., and at several places in Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas.

The Louisiana State Fair Association will erect an additional exhibit hall 300x60 feet on the fair grounds. The grounds are being rapidly improved and numerous asphalt walks are being laid. The following named lumber companies have been chartered in Caddo Parish during January February and March: The Saline Lbr. Co., capital \$200,-

000; D. C. Richardson, president. The McCullough-Weaver Lbr. Co., capital \$50,000. The Star & Crescent Lbr. Co., capital \$600,000. The Lena Sawmill Co., capital \$60,000. The Wilson-James Lbr. Co., capital \$10,000, the latter to operate at Houghton, La.

According to a recent estimate based on the increase of postal receipts, Shreveport now has 35,325 inhabitants.

The Elks' Building Company has been incorporated and will build an "Elks' Home," which will cost \$60,000. Two lots, costing \$15,000, have already been purchased. The Continental Bank has now reached the million dollar mark in deposits. Bids were opened in January for the erection of their new six-story bank building, which, when completed, will not cost less than \$150,000. The expenditures of the city for street paving since 1896 amount to \$1,000,000, of which \$308,000 was provided for by bond issues and the remainder paid by direct taxation. A bond issue of \$300,000 is now under consideration.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The State Savings & Trust Co. has completed arrangements for the construction of a modern five-story business building to cost approximately \$500,000.

The Texarkana Grocery Co. has been organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and will engage in the wholesale grocery business.

The Texarkana Board of Trade has recently been reorganized. Mr. J. F. Beach was elected secretary. The city is to be supplied with natural gas at an early day, either from gas wells at Draper, Tex., or from Caddo, La., to which the pipe lines will be extended. The Ben F. Smith Dry Goods Company has been recently incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

WALDRON, ARK.—A corporation of business men has been formed here for the purpose of testing the vicinity for oil and gas, which are believed to be abundant.

WESTVILLE, I. T.—New buildings in contemplation and construction are reported as follows: G. W. Jones, Geo. Pulliam, Dr. T. Pallison, Ned Choate and S. Roberts will each erect a new residence, and several tenant houses will also be built. Jones & Farrar propose to erect a 50x100 feet stone building, J. T. Sheffield a large business house, P. J. Dove a business house 60x120 feet, M. H. and G. A. Tweedie a business house 75x120 feet, D. P. Wasson a two-story brick business building. A stock company has been formed to build a modern brick hotel before the close of the year. The large deposit of alum in the bluffs of Illinois River, north of Chance P. O., is to be developed at an early day.

The Westville Brick Company has added new machinery to its plant and now has a capacity of 15,000 per day. The building of a county court house is under consideration.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.'s New Schedule

Owing to the increased travel, consequent upon the increased population and development of the country along the Kansas City Southern Railway, it has been necessary to provide increased passenger service, and three new passenger trains were put in service, commencing January 20, 1907, which, together with our double daily through service between Kansas City and the Gulf, afford excellent service over all sections of the line.

THE THREE NEW PASSENGER TRAINS ARE:

"TWO STATES EXPRESS" daily, except Sunday, running in both directions between Kansas City and Joplin, Mo., on convenient schedule, stopping at all intermediate points.

"ARKANSAW TRAVELER," a daily train between Fort Smith, Ark., and Mena, Ark., in both directions, connecting at Heavener, I. T., with Arkansas Western Ry. passenger trains.

"DUDE," a daily train, in both directions, between Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport, La.

IMPROVED SCHEDULE.

The improved condition of our road-bed, due to rock ballast, heavy rails and new steel bridges recently installed, has also enabled us to shorten the schedule of our through trains about two hours between Kansas City and Port Arthur, Texas, Lake Charles, etc.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the Pullman Sleeping Cars, now run on our main line through trains between Kansas City and Port Arthur, we now carry on our night trains, Nos. 3 and 4, special Pullman Sleeping Cars, in both directions, between Kansas City, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark., also between Shreveport and Lake Charles, La.

A synopsis of our new schedule is given below:

SOUTH BOUND			CONDENSED SCHEDULE Effective Jan. 20, 1907		NORTH BOUND		
"Two States EXPRESS"	THROUGH TRAINS				THROUGH TRAINS		"Two States EXPRESS"
	No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4			
5.45 p. m.	11.30 p. m.	12.30 noon	Lv. Kansas City	Ar.	4.20 p. m.	6.30 a. m.	12.30 noon
10.25 "	4.35 a. m.	5.05 p. m.	Ar. Pittsburg	Lv.	11.30 a. m.	1.35 "	7.50 a. m.
11.15 "	5.40 "	6.07 "	" Joplin	"	10.26 "	12.35 night	7.00 "
"ARKANSAW Traveler"	6.20 "	6.47 "	" Neosho	"	9.42 "	11.54 p. m.	"Arkansaw Traveler"
	12.40 noon	12.45 night	" Fort Smith	"	2.35 "	5.40 "	
5.40 p. m.	11.10 a. m.	11.20 p. m.	Lv. Fort Smith	Ar.	4.45 "	7.25 "	10.30 a. m.
6.50 "	12.15 noon	12.14 night	Ar. Coal Creek	Lv.	3.47 "	6.17 "	9.42 "
6.54 "	12.19 "	12.18 "	" Panama	"	3.43 "	6.13 "	9.38 "
7.14 "	12.41 "	12.44 "	" Poteau	"	3.18 "	5.53 "	9.17 "
7.28 "	12.57 "	1.00 a. m.	" Howe	"	3.00 "	5.37 "	9.02 "
9.25 "	2.50 p. m.	3.10 "	" Mena	"	12.55 night	4.00 "	7.10 "
"DUDE"	7.25 "	7.40 "	" Texarkana	"	8.45 p. m.	11.50 a. m.	"DUDE"
4.00 p. m.	7.45 "	8.00 "	Lv. Texarkana	Ar.	8.30 "	11.30 "	3.30 p. m.
6.45 "	10.45 "	10.50 "	Ar. Shreveport	Lv.	5.50 "	8.30 "	12.55 noon
.....	11.00 "	11.05 "	Lv. Shreveport	Ar.	5.30 "	8.00 "
.....	7.00 a. m.	7.35 p. m.	Ar. Lake Charles	Lv.	9.10 a. m.	11.05 p. m.
.....	8.05 "	8.30 "	" Beaumont	"	8.15 "	10.00 "
.....	8.50 "	9.15 "	" Port Arthur	"	7.30 "	9.15 "

EDWARD F. COST,
Vice-President.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A.
H. D. DUTTON, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. MORRIS, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.
S. G. HOPKINS, D. P. A., Texarkana, Tex.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company's Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Information Bureau.

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 Amsterdam, Mo.—Bank of Amsterdam, C. A. Emerson, cashier.
 Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, Geo. V. Boswell, secretary.
 Anderson, Mo.—State Bank of Anderson, A. Dimond, cashier.
 Anderson, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. E. D. Roark, secretary.
 Anderson, Mo.—Commercial Club, J. H. Qualls, secretary.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Little River County Bank, W. C. Martin, cashier.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, T. J. Lott, secretary.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, J. A. Arnold, secretary.
 Cove, Ark.—Cove Horticultural Society.
 DeQueen, Ark.—Bank of DeQueen, Geo. G. Bell, cashier.
 DeQueen, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, J. C. Cannon, secretary.
 Decatur, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, E. N. Plank, secretary.
 DeRidder, La.—DeRidder State Bank, O. B. Pye, cashier.
 Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, cashier.
 Elk Springs, Mo.—Ozark Home Building Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Merchants National Bank, C. S. Smart, cashier.
 Gentry, Ark.—State Bank of Gentry.
 Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club.
 Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. W. Patterson, secretary.</p> | <p>Grannis, Ark.—Horticultural Association, J. A. Burdette, secretary.
 Grannis, Ark.—First Bank of Grannis.
 Gravette, Ark.—Bank of Gravette, A. E. Kindley, cashier.
 Gravette, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, E. H. Gosper, secretary.
 Gravette, Ark.—Commercial Club.
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 Joplin, Mo.—Miner's Bank, J. H. Spencer, cashier.
 Lake Charles, La.—First National Bank, N. E. North, cashier.
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, Leon Locke, secretary.
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 Leesville, La.—Bank of Leesville, La.
 Mansfield, La.—Progressive League, W. F. McFarland, secretary.
 Mansfield, La.—Bank of DeSoto, Jos. R. Brown, cashier.
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 Many, La.—Many Fruit Farm, Daniel Vandegaer, manager.
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 Neosho, Mo.—Bank of Neosho, W. G. Willis, cashier.
 Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, Lee D. Bell, secretary.
 Neosho, Mo.—Fruit Growers' Association, J. H. Christian, secretary.</p> |
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Pittsburg, Kas.—Commercial Club, Frank McKay, secretary.
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Port Arthur, Tex.—First National Bank, Geo. M. Craig, president.
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Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Sulphur Springs Co., E. Bee Guthrey, manager.
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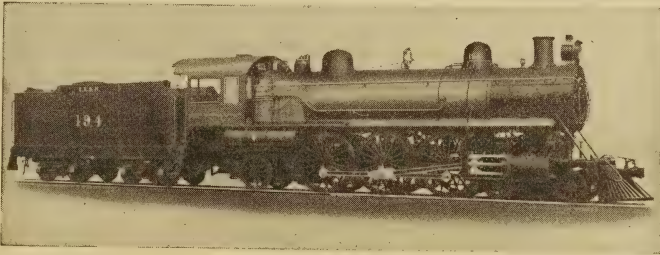
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